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A BULLETIN ISSUED FOR

The Friends of Duke University Library

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GREEK MANUSCRIPTS IN THE DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

KENNETH W. CLARK

RECENT additions to the notable collection of Byzantine Greek manuscripts in the Duke University Library bring the total number to twenty-three. In previous issues of *Library Notes* the seventeen manuscripts acquired between 1931 and 1953 have been described.¹ The six manuscripts acquired since 1953 are of six different types, each with its special character and significance.

The first of these (Greek MS 18) is a twelfth-century copy of Saints' Lives, obtained for the Library in the spring of 1953. The Eastern Orthodox Church early developed a menology for the entire year, consisting of traditional liturgies honoring the saints on their particular days. A complete menology sometimes consists of twelve volumes or menaia, one for each month; and the Duke MS Greek 13 is such a volume for the month of April, also copied in the twelfth century.² These liturgies are paralleled by

a series of Saints' Lives in comparable volumes such as MS 18.

This is a large and impressive codex in dark-brown leather covers with gold borders, standing thirteen inches high and containing 214 folios of heavy parchment. It contains the lives of those saints honored from the fourth to the thirteenth of December, as determined by the Byzantine calendar. December fourth on the Eastern calendar (equivalent to our December 17) observes "The Strife of the Holy, Glorious, and Nobly Victorious Martyr of Christ, Barbara." She is really a mythical personage, whose struggles are usually set in Nicomedia in the early third century. Legend reports that before her death she was vindicated when a bolt of lightning killed both her accusing father and the judge who condemned her. She is, therefore, the patron saint of firearms, to be invoked against lightning. Her relics are numerous, especially in Germany.

She was portrayed by the elder Holbein on the altarpiece of Saint Sebastian which is today preserved in the Pinakothek in Munich.

December fifth is devoted to "Our Holy Father, Savas," whose life and works cover sixty-six folios in MS 18. His biographer was Cyril of Scythopolis; and his birth is placed in A.D. 437 in Cappadocia, where he later became abbot of the monastery at Metelala. He founded the Monastery of Mar Sava in the sixth century above the Wadi Kidron in the Judean hills; there he spent the last years of his life and died a natural death in A.D. 532.³ Another of the famous monks of Mar Sava was Saint John of Damascus (eighth century). He shares December fourth with Saint Barbara but is not included in our MS 18.

On December sixth the popular "Saint Nikolas of the Sea" is honored. Nikolas was born at Patara, a town of Lycia in Asia Minor. He was the Bishop of Myra in Lycia in the fourth century, and a doughty enemy of the pagan goddess Artemis there. His story tells of his calming a storm at sea and thus saving a ship from destruction, so that he has become the patron saint of sailors and seafarers. Many Greek ships today carry his name and bear his icon for their safety at sea. Nikolas is also invoked against fire, as he once healed a burnt child. Tradition holds that his relics, en-

tombed at Myra, gave forth a healing oil, and that in A.D. 1087 merchants acquired these relics for the city of Bari on the Adriatic coast of southern Italy. Nikolas also is the patron saint of pawnbrokers. The three bags of gold which he once provided as dowries have now become the famous three-ball symbol marking the pawnbroker's shop.

MS 18 celebrates the great Saint Ambrose on December seventh. Probably born in Gaul about A.D. 340, Ambrose became an advocate. Although he was a pagan, he was selected as Bishop of Milan in A.D. 374 and became the adviser and confessor to the Emperor Theodosius. The church he founded, Sant' Ambrogio, is the oldest in Milan today. Ambrose is noted for his liturgy and hymns, and for his generosity toward the poor. He is represented in art holding a beehive, symbolic of his mellifluous speech.

In the Duke codex December eighth is given to Saint Patapius, an Egyptian recluse praised for his virtue and miracles in a biography by Andreas of Crete in the eighth century. Late in his life he was at the "Monastery of the Egyptians" in western Constantinople, sacred to Saint John the Forerunner and located by the wall of Theodosius in the Blackernai section. The inclusion of Saint Patapius on this date in MS 18 is a departure from many other menaia and is a clue to a possible

provenance in or near Constantinople. The manuscript skips December ninth, which is held sacred to Anna, the mother of the Theotokos (Mother of God); and also to Anne, the mother of the Prophet Samuel.

December tenth honors a group of three martyrs of the fourth century: Saint Menas, his servant Eugephius, and the imperial official Hermogenes. An apocryphal tale tells of the Alexandrian Menas, who was a senator and philosopher and embraced Christianity secretly during a time of persecution. The local governor Hermogenes subjected him to torture and then, along with his soldiers, was himself converted by a miracle. Thereupon the Emperor Maximinus (308-314) traveled to Alexandria to direct the torture of the three men, only to witness further miracles. The story ends with their execution as martyrs and the death of the Emperor.

Daniel the Stylite (December eleventh) was a "pillar saint" of the fifth century, one of the first imitators of the famous Simeon Stylites, whom he saw in his boyhood. He was born at Maratha near Samosata, north of Edessa, and in middle life went to Constantinople, where he lived nine years in an old temple. At fifty-two he first ascended his pillar erected near the Bosphorus, although he did descend each night. The Emperor Leo built for him a taller double column

roofed over, to which relics of Saint Simeon were brought. There the Emperor Leo and his successor Zeno consulted the holy man about problems of state.

Saint Spyridon, honored on December twelfth, had been a shepherd of his father's flocks on the island of Cyprus in the fourth century. There he became the Bishop of Trimithus. As a Trinitarian he opposed Arianism and so came to be portrayed symbolically with a brick, whose component elements of fire and earth and water stood for the Three-in-One Deity.

The last day in MS 18 is December thirteenth (our December 26) and is devoted to a group of five Armenian saints of the fourth century: Eustratius, Auxentius, Eugenius, Mardarius, and Orestes. Here the volume ends, having covered only ten days of the month. But it presents an adequate illustration of the full year's honor roll of saints, which would fill about thirty-six such volumes. Other manuscripts with precisely the same contents, December fourth to thirteenth, are known in eastern libraries; such are MSS 505 and 506 in Saint Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai.

Greek MS 19 is a liturgical book containing the Liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom and other forms and prayers. It might be called a Euchologion or Prayer Book, since such a volume usually included the traditional liturgy

as well as the prayers. This is a twelfth-century copy and was acquired by Duke on July 24, 1953. The codex measures 9 by 6 inches and is composed of 251 folios of thick parchment. It was originally a handsome volume bound in dark-brown leather over wooden boards and ornamented with blind-stamped design, metal bosses, and leather clasps. The text was written by several scribes, who have carefully "shaded" their dark-brown strokes with red ink and light-brown ink. It is also decorated with small initials and occasional marginal ornaments. Unfortunately, the covers are now worm-eaten and broken loose, and the clasps and bosses are partly lost. Lacunae in the text would total about fifteen lost folios.

The first third of this manuscript contains the Chrysostom Liturgy. Since the fourth century, the Orthodox Church has used three major liturgies, which are attributed to Saints Gregory, Basil, and Chrysostom. In the Duke collection are two copies of the liturgy of Basil, both in scroll form (MSS Greek 9 and 14).⁴ The liturgy of Chrysostom in MS 19 does not contain the entire text but, as the sub-title indicates, includes the "Prayers Spoken by the Priest" and generally excludes the parts of the Deacon and the Chorus—a practice illustrated also in our Basil scroll, MS 14. The manuscript preserves an old Byzantine form of the

liturgy, which differs substantially from modern printed forms used today in the Greek Church.

The greater part of this manuscript contains a variety of special ceremonial prayers and rituals. For example, there are rituals for setting up the cross in a new church and installing the holy table, for the tolling of the bells, for baptism and betrothal and marriage and adoption. There are three formulae to accomplish exorcism of an evil spirit. As for the special prayers, they relate to common experiences of life: naming an infant on the eighth day, shedding the infantile hair, restoration of the sick, and "churching" a mother after forty days. The last is an ancient purificatory rite prerequisite to her return to the church for worship, and it still continues in use. There are prayers for the fishing nets, the grape vines, the barley seed, the harvest and threshing. Other prayers are for special days, such as Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Easter, and Pentecost. At the end are the eleven *heothina* or special Gospel readings for Sundays through April and May. In sum, such a volume must have been prepared as a personal prayer book for a Greek priest eight hundred years ago.

Greek MS 20 is a fragment of two conjoint leaves from a similar Euchologion, also in a twelfth-century hand. It was acquired along with MS 19; indeed it had been laid in at the end of

that volume. Since it earlier had an independent existence, it has now again been restored to such status and so bears its own number. The measurements of the pages and the columns of writing are slightly smaller than those of MS 19. The scribal work also differs, with no shading of the letters but with large initials over a solid red background.

The content of MS 20 includes five prayers, belonging to such a collection of prayers as are found in MS 19. Quite possibly the content of the latter codex as described above illustrates that of the original volume from which our two leaves were taken. First, there is the prayer for "churching" a mother on the fortieth day after childbirth. The next prayer is said for the child being committed to the school for instruction in the Holy Scriptures: "O Lord, our God, fountain of blessings, guardian of children and defender of the innocent . . . increase wisdom . . ." Still another prayer is a petition of Saint Basil for the purity of dreams, that one may "return from the mist of the impure fantasies of the devil." Next is a prayer for rain: ". . . send down thy rain upon those who need it, and in dry places rejoice the face of the earth." Finally, another prayer is addressed to the Holy Trinity for a child, that he may be "presented to his parents, thy servants, without harm or influence and guarded by thy compassion, a

sweet blossom for growth and wisdom and all good work . . . and all glory be to Thee."

Greek MS 21 is a sixteenth-century copy of Michael Psellus' Commentary on the Song of Songs. Michael Psellus (1018-1078) of Nicomedia was the leading Byzantine writer and philosopher of his time. He was an enthusiastic Platonist, and students came to him from many distant lands. He was the tutor of the youthful Michael VII Ducas, in whose rule he later became Prime Minister. In the literary renaissance of Constantine IX Monomachus (1042-1055) the university in Constantinople was reestablished. It was composed of the two schools of law and philosophy; the latter was headed by Michael Psellus, who had formerly served as Secretary to the Emperor. He wrote voluminously on many subjects: poetical and prose works on history, law, and medicine, as well as philosophy and theology. His Greek style was purist in imitation of ancient models. His commentary on the short Song of Songs was very lengthy as published in full by Migne in 1889 (vol. 122, cols. 539-686). Our Duke manuscript of 80 folios (5 3/4 by 4 inches) has an abbreviated form of the commentary—about one-third of the original length—and breaks off at 6:8 in the poem. On the final verso a later hand has recorded the philosophy of Job (1:21), not according to the

original Hebrew or its derived English form, but rather according to the Greek version: "The Lord gave and the Lord took away; as it seemed best to the Lord, so it has happened." The present binding of brown leather with gold-stamped borders and centered crests may well be the original, as it bears the gold-stamped date of 1588.

The Song of Songs is known also as the Song of Solomon, or Canticle. It is a nuptial song formulated through centuries of folk poetry and formed in its final state in the third century B.C. In the first Christian century, Judaism accepted it among the Writings, a group which forms the third block of canonical literature in the Old Testament. The story tells of a girl in Shulem who falls in love with a shepherd boy. Although the king wooed her with fabulous promises, she adhered to her first love. By some, the king is identified with Solomon, who does appear in the story, and tradition has even attributed the writing to Solomon. This love story has always been popular, and both Jewish and Christian scholars have found in it spiritual teachings of many allegorical and typological varieties. The allegorical interpretation by Origen in the third century is followed by Psellus, who interprets the groom and the bride to be Christ and the believer (or the Church). Despite the great reputation of Psellus, and the popularity of the

Song of Songs, this Commentary has been generally neglected by Western scholars.

Greek MS 22 is a fragment only, a single parchment leaf separated from a Four Gospels manuscript. The original volume was a handsome copy of the eleventh century, measuring 10 1/4 by 8 inches with spacious margins surrounding a seven by five inch column. There are small gilt initials, and marginal rubrics for chapters and lections. The ancient verse numbers which appear in the margin are attributed to Ammonius of the second century. Other marginal numbers refer to a scheme devised in the fourth century by Eusebius to mark passages that are similar in the different Gospels. A quire number shows that this leaf was the last of quire five, about folio 40 in the original codex. It was presented to the Library in 1954 by the Reverend George B. Ehlhardt as a memorial to Professor J. M. Ormond.

The text here preserved is Matthew 22:31 to 23:10. The text begins with the story of the "lawyer" (a specialist on the Torah) testing Jesus with the question, "Which is the great decree in the Law?" Marginal notes designate this passage as Chapter 54 and Verse 224a, and assign it to be read on the fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost; i.e., about August or September. Next follows the story of Jesus' own inquiry of the Pharisees, "What do you think

about the Messiah?" This comprises Chapter 55 and Verses 224b-226, and here there is no lectionary instruction. Finally there comes the extended castigation of the scribes and Pharisees in Matthew 23, which is to be read on the fourteenth Saturday after Pentecost. The Greek text throughout is of typical Byzantine character although some irregularity appears near the end, where the Byzantine form reads: "But be not ye called Rabbi; for one is your Master (*kathegetes*), even Christ; and all ye are brethren. And call no man your father upon the earth; for one is your Father, which is in heaven." But here MS 22 reads: "But you are not to be called rabbi, for you have one teacher (*didaskalos*), the Christ. And call no man your father on earth, for you have one Father, who is in heaven, and you are all brothers." The form *didaskalos* preserves an older text which is now preferred in the best critical editions. The transposition in MS 22 of the phrase "you are all brothers," has very weak attestation, however, since it is found in only a few Byzantine witnesses.

Greek MS 23 has the most unusual story of all these manuscripts. First of all, its title is curious as it is called a Kyriakodromion—that is, a series of homilies for Sunday. Besides, these homilies on Gospel texts were written by a fascinating character, the Most-wise Monk and Priest Maximos the

Peloponnesian, who called himself also Disciple of Meletios Pegas and Arch-deacon of Alexandria and, later, the Gallipolite. This series of epithets reflects the changing circumstances of his chameleon-like life. He was perhaps a young man when he moved from his home in Greece to Alexandria, where he became a student of the Patriarch Meletios Pegas in A.D. 1590. In the next decade, before the death of his patriarchal patron, he advanced as reader and deacon and finally arch-deacon and served also as a scribe, as he is designated in MS 296 in Alexandria. A number of his copies survive and can be identified by his characteristic signatures.⁵ That Maximos also served as the librarian of the Patriarchal Library in Alexandria is attested by his notes in MSS 7 and 14 that they "belong to the Throne of Alexandria."

When Meletios died in 1601 he was succeeded by the more famous Cyril Lucar, under whom Maximos continued in favor and by whom he was made Logothete—a sort of comptroller.⁶ In the early years of the seventeenth century, Maximos turned to translating old Greek works, showing his concern to provide the priests with ecclesiastical texts in the common Greek language of that age. Among the texts he rendered in common speech was the Apocalypse of John with Commentary, of which four copies still survive, including the one in the

University of Chicago library (MS 931), in which an artist of the seventeenth century has produced a rare series of illustrations. Maximos gained the high regard of Cyril Lucar, with the result that he was dispatched on an official mission to Constantinople in 1608, when the Ecumenical Patriarch Neophytos was to be installed in office.

Here the story of Maximos takes a surprising turn. His ship was attacked by pirates, who abandoned him in Italy. His patron discovered that he had appropriated a number of manuscripts out of the patriarchal library. It also became known that Maximos had been intriguing to secure the Bishopric of Sinai. Consequently, when communication was once more restored, Maximos was directed not to return to Alexandria, in a patriarchal letter of exquisite restraint: "About your coming (concerning which you write), this will not be satisfactory to me, who experience a deep peace in your absence which I could not attain in your presence . . . if you are able to find rest elsewhere (as indeed you are able), stay away from our company—if not forever, at least for a little time; and we will love you in your absence."⁷ Thus occurred the temporary collapse of an impressive career.

The patriarch's earlier high estimate of Maximos, however, appears to be accurate, for the latter proceeded to rebuild his life in the Balkans. A manu-

script now on Mount Athos (Kausokalyvion 14.4) suggests that he may have visited Gallipoli in 1609, for this is a copy of his earlier translation (1603) of Basil's "On Virginity." Another manuscript of 1611 shows that at that time he was an author in northern Greece writing against his contemporary Dionysios of Tricca, who led a rebellion in Jannina, the capital of Epirus. It was here that Maximos settled down as headmaster of a school, and here that he busied himself with composing new works. It is to be noted that scribes and authors in the East continued to issue texts by hand long after the introduction of printing.

Maximos completed his *Kyriakodromion* in the vernacular in Jannina on March 7, 1614, and the earliest copy now extant was made in 1622 (MS 382 in the Alexandrian Patriarchate). The title states that it contains Homilies on the Gospels for all the Sundays of the year. Actually, the largest collection known preserves fifty-three homilies, and some manuscripts have fewer. The *Kyriakodromion* appears to have been his most popular work, for it survives today in at least fifty-five manuscript copies from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Fifty copies remain in eastern Mediterranean countries, but the Duke copy is the only one listed in America.⁸

The Duke *Kyriakodromion* was acquired on May 5, 1954. It was copied

in the seventeenth century, quite probably in southeastern Europe and plausibly in northern Greece. Notations on the flyleaves mention places and persons belonging to this region from Thessalonica eastward to Constantinople, Chalcedon, and Heracleia. The Duke copy contains thirty-six homilies (the scribe himself counts thirty-seven, in error) based on the regular lectionary texts, mainly from the Gospels of Luke and Matthew. The homilies are preceded by an account by Sophronios the Greek Monk "on the homilies by the Most-wise Lord Maximos." At the very beginning of the book the Preface of Maximos himself explains (2v) that he wrote these homilies because the clergy have not been "guides to green pastures nor teachers in daily instruction" but rather "have been careless and unmindful of the salvation of the people whose souls are in their hands. . . . Because of the great uncertainty found among people, I thought that a little comfort would be good."

MS 23 was copied within a generation or two after the original composition. It contains 366 folios of double paper; that is, each folio is made up of two thin sheets pressed together as one. Even so, the heavy black ink shows through the double leaf. The dark-brown calf binding, with simple blind-stamped design and border, is probably the original cover, still in excellent condition. The front cover-guard contains a notation dated 1697, which reads:

On the ordination of Gedeon, I myself was ordained a monk by Lord Neophytos of Heracleia, formerly of Thessalonica; and in 1697 on October 30, the day sacred to Andrew the First-called, I was ordained by Lord Gabriel of Saint Chalcedon, high priest of Santorini, in the Temple of Saint Nikolas . . .

Another note reads simply: "I was ordained on the Lord's Day in Constantinople in the Metochion of the Sinaites," and on the last flyleaf there is the record: "This belongs to His Holiness in Hurodia."

NOTES

¹ *Library Notes*, no. 16 (June, 1946) and no. 27 (April, 1953).

² See *Library Notes*, no. 27, p. 5.

³ The writer observed Saint Savas' day with the monks of Mar Sava, on December 17-18 in 1949.

⁴ See *Library Notes*, no. 27, pp. 3f. and 6.

⁵ These include manuscripts still preserved in the Patriarchal Library in Alexandria: Greek 7 and 11, which is a copy of the Psalter with Commentary; 233, a copy of Barlaam against the Latins (1598); 254, which includes in Maximos' hand a work of Meletios. There is also in the Jerusalem Patriarchate (Holy Sepulcher 524) his copy of 340 Letters

of Meletios, right up to 1601, the year of the Patriarch's death.

* The fame of the Patriarch Cyril Lucar increased when in 1621 he became Patriarch of Constantinople. Among the books he carried from Egypt was a fifth-century copy of the Greek Bible which he presented to King Charles of England in 1627. This "Codex Alexandrinus" remains today one of the chief treasures of the British Museum.

* This passage is given by E. C. Colwell in the edition of Chicago MS 931, *The Elizabeth Day McCormick Apocalypse* (Chicago, 1940), II, 10, in a chapter on "Maximos the Peloponnesian."

* Mount Athos libraries preserve 31 copies; and Athens, 6 copies. Scattered copies are found in Constantinople, Jerusalem, Sinai, Alexandria, and Patmos, as also in Moscow, Berlin, Rome, and Durham.

... MR. ANDERSON: A NOVEL OF THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

MARY W. BINGMAN

DURING the eighteenth century the phenomenal growth of the English reading public had a profound effect upon the profession of letters. Along with this growth came the establishment of public libraries, particularly in the latter part of the century. The libraries needed a constant flow of new titles to satisfy the readers' newly-stimulated appetite. Widely circulated were the accounts of cooks and kitchen maids eagerly absorbed in the latest novel of Daniel Defoe; but regrettably not all that was offered to the "uncritical multitude," as Ernest Baker phrases it, was of equal merit. A veritable industry of novel writing, which employed both professional hack writers and amateurs, developed to meet the demand for new titles. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, little of this tremendous output survives; the few titles that do survive are either those works with genuine literary value or those isolated relics which have been preserved largely by accident.

A novel, published in London in 1782, entitled *The History of the Life and Adventures of Mr. Anderson, Containing His Strange Varieties of Fortune in Europe and America, Compiled from His Own Papers*, has been re-

cently acquired by the Flowers Collection of Duke University Library. This book is a fairly small one, containing 243 pages and measuring 6 3/4 by 4 1/4 inches. The binding is contemporary tree-calf, lightly stamped in gold on the spine and edges. The binder's title-label reads "Anderson h: life and adventur."

The chief attraction which this volume offers the modern reader is amusement, yet an examination of the popular literature of any period reveals the way in which the major literary trends of the era were adapted to entertain the non-selective masses. The present volume, *The Adventures of Mr. Anderson*, is a rather unskillful example of the combination of several major influences in the growth of the eighteenth-century English novel.

The adventures occur between the years 1697 and 1725 and accompany the rising fortunes of the hero, known throughout the book as Tom. Tom is kidnapped, at the age of seven, by a merchant seaman, captain of a slaver bound for Guinea. His captor's purpose is to satisfy the "most shocking and most unnatural lust;" but Tom falls ill on the voyage, and the seaman bonds him to a wealthy Maryland

planter, Barlow. The child is regarded with affection by the planter's wife and young daughter, Fanny, but is abused by his master. When Barlow discovers that Tom and Fanny, now mature, have fallen in love, he first exiles Tom as overseer on an inland plantation and later sells him to a back-country trader named Matthewson.

Tom's new master is killed in a skirmish with French Indians, and Tom is the sole heir of his profitable trading empire. Before he is able to return to Maryland, where he hopes to gain Fanny's hand with the aid of his wealth, Tom is captured by the French, sent to Quebec and thence to France to be ransomed. He is released promptly by the French and goes to London to put his affairs in order. There he discovers his long-grieving parents. After extensive delay, he at last returns to Maryland to reclaim Fanny, who has had a narrow escape from a forced marriage with an uncouth planter. The two lovers, by now approaching middle age, are at last free to marry, and the novel ends with the promise of "supreme felicity."

Undoubtedly, the strongest literary influence upon the anonymous author of *Mr. Anderson* was the picaresque romance, which reached its greatest vogue in the seventeenth century but continued in popularity through later centuries. The plot of the novel, an involved narrative with a series of

episodes, is of the type usually associated with this genre. A number of minor characters are provided with separate "histories," which supply the digressions typical of a romance. One interpolated story, that of an Indian chief and his maiden, approaches a novella in length and is reminiscent of Aphra Behn's *Oroonoko*. Exoticism is evident in the colonial setting, particularly in those passages that occur in the Indian territories, and in the somewhat artificial use of American local color. As in most romances, the course of love does not run smoothly; the romantic apparatus of abduction and rescue is evident here. (Fanny is kept a prisoner by Tom's despised rival and saved from a Pamela-like seduction by a slave revolt.) The discovery of Tom's parents is accomplished by the ancient and already hackneyed device of the birthmark. The language and sentiment are grandiose, and the characters are possessed of either unbelievable virtues or the most deplorable failings.

Superimposed upon the romantic structure of the novel are elements of two great eighteenth-century influences upon the English novel—the influences of Daniel Defoe and of the sentimentalists.

The theme of the child of unknown parentage, who pursues his fortune unaided, is as old as fiction; but this theme was popularized in the early years of the century by Daniel Defoe

in such novels as *Moll Flanders*, *Captain Singleton*, and *Colonel Jack*. Many lesser novelists were influenced both by Defoe's style and his subject matter; but in the case of the author of *Mr. Anderson*, the influence seems to have been more direct. The first paragraph of the later novel recalls the opening sentences of Defoe's *Captain Singleton*:

Though it is the usual custom of the biographer to set forth to his subject by a detail of the family and parentage of his hero; yet my readers will at once perceive that an attempt of that kind, would be unnatural, if not impossible in me; as Mr *Anderson* plunged into the deepest calamities of life, from being accidentally deprived of that knowledge himself . . .

As it is usual for great Persons whose Lives have been remarkable, and whose Actions deserve Recording to Posterity, to insist much upon their Originals, give full Accounts of their Families, and the Histories of their Ancestors: So, that I may be methodical, I shall do the same, tho' I can look but a very little Way into my Pedigree as you will see presently.

Mr. Anderson continues with an apology that is characteristic of Defoe:

If the narrative I am about to present to the public . . . steals instruction upon the peruser, and produces benefit to the mind; if it should draw the hard bound tear from the eye of inhumanity; if whilst the souls *that bleed for others woes, that feel for suffering merit's deep distress*, lend an attentive ear, or eye, to this strange story; it serves to mollify unfeeling, obdurate cruelty, I shall have my wish, and the trouble I have been at to fashion my friends memoirs, will be well repaid . . . (pp. 3-4).

Both Tom and Bob Singleton are abducted under similar circumstances, and both are sent to sea; but here the parallels between these two novels end. There are further echoes of Defoe throughout *Mr. Anderson*, but these are general rather than specific. Both authors insert poetry within their narratives; both are fond of sententious sayings. Both Anderson and the hero of Defoe's *Colonel Jack* are sold as bond servants in America and are made overseers on plantations. Both authors are concerned with the problems of slave discipline, and Defoe amplifies his discussion into a treatise upon the subject. Yet, despite the promise of the early pages of *Mr. Anderson*, this novel cannot be regarded as a purposeful imitation of Defoe's narratives.

The element that removes the later novel furthest from the Defoe tradition is its sentimentality, or, more accurately, its sensibility. The word "sense," meaning not practical level-headedness but the faculty of expressing and responding to emotion, is repeated frequently in the novel. This faculty always indicates an extreme devotion to humanitarianism; its absence always indicates obdurate cruelty. Hence, Mrs. Barlow is a "woman of sense and humanity," and Matthewson, Tom's final master, is "a man of good sense, and had a very tender heart;" Fanny's despised suitor, however, is

described as an insensible clod. Tom, of course, is "the poor sensible boy" or "the sensible lad."

The power of this intense emotionalism is repeatedly emphasized. Both Tom and Fanny are made ill by Barlow's announcement of his daughter's betrothal to another. Tom "had hardly strength enough to dress himself, his body had been so weakened by the tumultuous perturbations of his mind. As to poor *Fanny*, the return of light found her in a high fever, with very dangerous symptoms" (pp. 46-47). The scene in which Tom discovers his parents is one of those unfortunate productions which, seeking to arouse feelings of highest pity and sympathy, succeed only in becoming ridiculous—at this word the lady fell back in her chair, and fainted away, with a deep sigh, but he had not time to run to her assistance, for the merchant springing to him and flinging his arms about him—cried oh! my son! my son! and fell senseless upon the floor. Poor *Tom* could scarce support himself—in the present whirl of his ideas—joy, astonishment, tenderness, grief, at the condition of these two persons, whom yet he hardly dared to think were allied to him—caused nameless emotions in his bosom, and at last, unable to support sense any longer, he fell into the same state, and with his fall gave so loud a stroke to the wainscot, that the servants came running up to see what was the matter (p. 176).

By choosing the Maryland colony and the Indian territories as the setting for his novel, the author of *Mr. Ander-*

son capitalizes on fictional popularization of similar locales and the interest stimulated by the American Revolution. His knowledge of colonial life is evidently vague and consists mostly of isolated bits of information that he incorporates rather superficially into his narrative.

The geography is accurate at some points, fabricated at others. Sene-puxon Inlet, which is the site of Barlow's plantation, appears on the 1755 Evans map, where it is spelled "Senepuchen." Curiously, this inlet cannot be found on later maps or in modern atlases. Annapolis and Williamsburg, Acomoco and Northampton Counties, and the Ohio River are mentioned; but the French fort, Mouville, presumably in the Ohio River valley, cannot be identified.

Incidental references to the natural history of the region occur in the narrative. The author mentions the "mock bird," "parsimons," the "buf-faloe," and mistakenly places the nightingale in the American locale. In "The American Song," which Tom composes for Fanny one might have expected a more integral use of the American setting. Quotation of a few lines with the author's notes shows again the superficial way in which Americanisms are incorporated:

The gay *Savannah*¹ cheers the eye,
All blooming, rich with various sweets;
Romantic views the woods supply,
Each purling stream the prospect greets;

¹ Open meadow land.

But tastless all the beauteous scene,
Each tinct that paints the vivid green.

.....

Ye *Mock* birds² cease your numerous song,
Nor mimic chaunt amidst the grove;
Tir'd of your lays, the whole day long,
To sadder sounds the wretched rove:
When night has spread its veil around,
I court the *Bull-frogs*³ croaking sound.

(pp. 66-67).

There are also references to the customs and society of the colonies:

the kitchen (which in *America* is generally distant from the house) (p. 17).

In *Maryland* and *Virginia* they are such great horsemen, that a planter will go or send five miles to fetch his horse up, in order to ride one mile to church (p. 303 [i.e., 203]). you came to *Maryland*, where good sense, learning, and politeness seem not to be in so much request as I understand they are in *Europe* (p. 25).

The author does not escape the romantic notion that the early Tidewater settlers were gentlemen in origin. He indicates clearly, often by his inclusion of brief histories of minor characters, that colonial society was a mixture of well-established gentry, bond servants, exiled criminals, and adventurers.

The treatment of Indians in *Mr. Anderson* is marked by contrasts. On the one hand the story of Calcathuy and Taloufa, an Indian chief and his bride, pictures the noble savage, naturally intelligent and gentle, en-

lightened and honorable. In opposition to this romantic picture, the Indian is portrayed as a barbarous savage, with a child-like ignorance and curiosity. The scene of Tom's capture is unintentionally the most amusing in the novel. Tom, in a surprise attack by the French Indians, is taken and is "striped naked, bound with thongs, and a spectacle of triumph and reproach to a barbarous gang of savages!"

After they [the Indians] had danced and sung till they were tired, they began to search the pockets of the prisoner, and to divide his garments; in one of his coat-pockets happened to be his old favourite flute. This caused a good deal of wonder amongst them, and at last they applied to the owner, by signs, to make it speak, or let them know the use of it; upon which, in the *Creek* tongue, he told them, if they'd unbind him, he would divert them with it. They shewed a pleased surprise to hear him talk a language they understood, and complied with his request. As soon as he was unbound, he played Prince *Eugene's* march, which he thought would best please these warlike people. Never was more amazement shewn than now, they made the most ridiculous gestures of astonishment, then snatched the tuneful instrument, surveyed it on all sides, attempted to blow ineffectually, and then applied to him to tell them how, particularly their chief. He shewed him how to place his lips and his tongue, and when he made it sound, he danced about in the utmost triumph (pp. 121-122).

Tom presents the flute to the chief-tain and gains his friendship. He is

² Birds that imitate the song of all others.

³ A frog that haunts the marshes, remarkable for a loud melancholy noise.

then courteously marched to Fort Mouville by the Indians, who, although professing the deepest respect, have somehow neglected the courtesy of returning Tom's clothes.

The eighteenth-century reader to whom *Mr. Anderson* appealed was a reader of limited critical taste, ready

to accept any improbable adventure, provided that he could have his fill of the exotic and of the sentimental. If challenged to justify his pleasure in such light fiction as this novel, he could plead that *Mr. Anderson* was a "true history," abounding in moral lessons and information about America.

AYLOFFE'S *THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PASSIONS*

BENJAMIN BOYCE

DUKE University Library has acquired a copy of an exceedingly rare book, William Ayloffe's *The Government of the Passions* (1700). The Yale University Library and the Huntington Library own copies, but Donald Wing's *Short-Title Catalogue* lists no others in this country and none in England.

The author, a minor British army officer and a minor hack-writer and translator, is known chiefly as a contributor to Thomas Brown's popular *Letters from the Dead to the Living* (1702) and as editor of the *Works* of Sir Charles Sedley. Ayloffe's aunt was Sedley's mistress.

The Government of the Passions is one of the many books and essays on "the Passions" which appeared in France and England following the publication of La Chambre's *Les Caractères des Passions* (1640), Descartes' *Les Passions de l'Ame* (1649), and Hobbes's *Leviathan* (1651). Ayloffe's work is not so ambitious as these latter books nor so technical nor speculative; and, instead of accepting their mechanistic views of man, the author aligns himself with the religious school of psychologists, including Bossuet,

who, following Augustine and Aquinas, regarded love as the primary passion and divine grace as the only effective control.

Many English writers in the early eighteenth century reveal a lively interest in the new psychological theories. That Alexander Pope was acquainted with the subject is obvious, and Professor Maynard Mack in his recent edition (1950) of Pope's *Essay on Man* suggests parallels between that poem and Ayloffe's book. Professor Mack nowhere mentions Ayloffe's name and quotes only from the second edition of 1704. One of the closest parallels he omits. Pope writes:

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave
(*Essay on Man*, II, 191-192);

and Ayloffe: "A moderated Envy becomes a virtuous Emulation; and Jealousie, when not extream, may assume the Character of Zeal" (p. 60). That the Catholic poet should reveal so much sympathy with Ayloffe's ideas is not surprising. Hobbes and Descartes were still not very acceptable to lay readers in England, and Ayloffe's book is persuasive and on occasion acute.

ROSSETTI TO GEORGE ELIOT

THE following letter, recently acquired by the Library, has not been previously published. It was noticed, with a few brief extracts, in Professor Haight's *The George Eliot Letters*, vol. v, New Haven, 1955, apropos of her reply.

Early in January 1870 Rossetti lunched with the Leweses at The Priory, and four days later they went to see his pictures in Cheyne Walk. Later that year Rossetti sent the novelist an inscribed copy of his *Poems*, for which she thanked him on the eighth of May. Apart from this there was little communication between the two. The painter did not think highly of Lewes and is reported to have called George Eliot as a writer "vulgarity personified." The special interest of the following letter is in Rossetti's own commentary on his pictures.

16 Cheyne Walk
18 Feb 1870

Dear Mrs Lewes

I have delayed sending you the photographs of which I wished to beg your acceptance, because I have not a satisfactory impression of the one of Mary Magdalene.¹ I have ordered some, but they do not come, so I send you a bad one which I have, and will send a better when I get it. I enclose 2 sonnets, one on this, and one on the *Pandora*,² in case they add anything to the drawings. The single head and little single figure I send because they are from the same

model as the Beatrice which interested you.³ The *Rosa Triplex* is a study of one head in 3 views.⁴

In the Hamlet,⁵ I have wished to symbolize the character & situation, as well as to represent the incident. Perhaps after all a simpler treatment might have been better. I fear it results in what a good many even sympathetic spectators might find puzzling and intricate. As regards the dramatic action, I have meant to make Hamlet ramping about and talking wildly, kneeling on one of the little skulls and pulling to pieces the roses planted in a box in the angle—hardly knowing all he says and does, as he throws his arms this way and that along the ledge of the carved screen. Ophelia is tired of talking, and listens to him, still holding out the letters & presents she wishes to return.

Most of the things I have yet photographed were done some time ago. Perhaps I could do them better now, were I to carry them out in a new form, as I hope to do with the Magdalene⁶ at any rate before long. I wish they were better worth offering you, or that, failing this, something else may be so some day.

With kindest remembrances to Mr. Lewes

I am sincerely yours

D G Rossetti

NOTES

¹ This is *Mary Magdalene at the House of Simon the Pharisee*, which was at first (1858) a pen and ink drawing and later (1865) an oil painting. It is reproduced in Marillier, *Dante Gabriel Rossetti*, London, 1899, facing p. 98.

² This must have been a crayon study for the oil of 1871, which is reproduced in Marillier, p.

164. Mrs. Morris was the model. The two sonnets are not now with the letter.

³ The single head, which George Eliot described as "marked June 1861," was identified by William Michael Rossetti (*Rossetti Papers*, London, 1903, p. 523) as a pencil sketch of Lizzie Rossetti, "one of the very few which he drew from her, as actual portrait-studies, after the date of their marriage." The Beatrice would be *Beata Beatrix*, the large oil now at Millbank, his best known painting, done from memory in the year after his wife's death.

⁴ A crayon of 1869. The model was probably Alexa Wilding.

⁵ *Hamlet and Ophelia* was an early work (1858) in pen and ink; reproduced in Marillier, facing p. 96. George Eliot found it "perfectly intelligible," but felt "sure that 'Hamlet' had a square anterior lobe," etc.

⁶ This may refer to an oil of 1877, which is, however, quite a different composition.

—P. F. B.

THE PAPERS OF JAMES MADISON

MATTIE RUSSELL

AT present there are projects under way to publish comprehensive editions of the papers of several of the Founding Fathers. The publication of the papers of James Madison (1751-1836) is sponsored jointly by the University of Chicago and the University of Virginia, with financial aid from the Ford and Rockefeller foundations and the State of Virginia. It is the intention of the editors to publish the known writings of Madison, letters written to him, and any papers of his wife that throw light on his career. These perhaps will run to twenty-two volumes. They are to be printed by the University of Chicago Press, and the first volume is scheduled to appear in 1960.

Some time ago the editors inquired about Madison papers in the Duke University Library. These consist of a few documents signed by Madison in one official capacity or another and four letters. Two of the letters are in his own hand, but the other two bear only his signature. The first of the latter two is addressed to Governor James Turner of North Carolina in 1803 and requests that he notify the congressional delegation of a special session to convene on October 17.

The second letter, dated December

15, 1808, is concerned with a complaint Madison had received from the Spanish chargé d'affaires in East Florida. A citizen of Camden County, Georgia, had allegedly crossed over with armed men and taken a Negro woman by force. The governor of East Florida had protested to the "justices" of Camden County, but they had failed to cooperate. Madison reminds Governor Jared Irwin, to whom he is writing, that this is a violation of the territorial integrity of Spain, for which the United States is responsible, and requests an "explanation of the circumstances, with an account of any steps taken, or proposed to be taken under the authority of the State of Georgia." Both of these letters were written while Madison was Secretary of State.

The two letters which are entirely in his handwriting were written from his estate, Montpelier, in 1830. The first pertains to the discharging of a small debt Madison and a partner owed John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. The second, in the light of present efforts to preserve Madison's papers, deals, ironically, with the subject of manuscript mutilation. Madison is replying to a request by Israel Keech Tefft of Savannah, Georgia, for autographs. Tefft, one of the three leading autograph col-

lectors in the country at one time, was not unaccustomed to approaching the famous in the avid pursuit of his hobby.¹ Madison writes that he is inclosing

autographs of certain individuals such as you refer to. I would willingly have given with their names more of their writing, but could not do it without mutilating the sense, or embracing matter of a private nature. There is particularly a difficulty where the letter does not close on the *first* or the *third* page. Several other autographs would have been added, those of P. Henry, G. Wythe, Geo. Mason &c &c but it was found that their letters on my files had been taxed to the full in that way.

It would seem from Madison's statement that he may have snipped part of the content as well as the signatures of letters in his files. The offense would have been grave enough if he had only removed the signatures, for once the signature has been separated from a document, it is sometimes impossible to determine its authorship, especially if it is in the handwriting of another. And if it is not, even the most distinctive hand may vary with the use of different pens, illness, old age, haste, or what not. When this happens, and there is not sufficient internal evidence to identify the author, the document becomes questionable once the signature is gone, and thus its

¹ Charles F. Fisher, comp., *Catalogue of the Entire Collection of Autographs of the Late Mr. I. K. Tefft, of Savannah, Ga.* (New York, 1867), preliminary pages 7 and 20-23.

historical as well as its monetary value has been reduced. Fortunately for those who deal with Madison's manuscripts, his writing is easily recognizable. Though legible, it is so fine that it could have been the work of Benjamin Franklin's good mouse Amos.

Before we condemn Mr. Madison to Hades for snipping manuscripts (Tartarus is reserved for those who destroy manuscripts in their entirety), we should remember that such a practice was once much more common than now. Furthermore, in his time American historians were far less concerned with preserving manuscripts and using them in their research than they are today.

In the second part of his letter to Tefft, Madison asks him to procure, if it can be done conveniently, certain issues of the *Savannah Georgian* and forward them to him, along with the bill. Someone had sent him part of the issues containing notes taken by Major William Leigh Pierce while a delegate from Georgia to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and he wanted the remainder to compare Pierce's notes with those taken on the same subjects by himself and others. Pierce's notes had been published in the *Georgian* on April 19, 21-26, and 28, 1828.² Madison felt that the paper probably had been sent to him

² Edmund Kimball Alden, "William Leigh Pierce," *Dictionary of American Biography*, xiv, 583-584.

on account of a Marginal suggestion of inconsistency between language held by me in the Convention with regard to an Executive Veto, and a use made of the power by myself when in the Executive Administration. The inconsistency is done away by the distinction not adverted to between an *absolute* Veto, to which the language was applied, and the *qualified* Veto which was exercised.

The only papers of Madison's wife, Dolly Payne Todd Madison, in the Duke Library are two communications written from Montpellier to her friend Mrs. John J. Crittenden in Washington. One is either an undated note or a fragment of a letter which mentions the eye ailment from which Dolly was suffering as early as 1837. The other

is a letter of June 8, 1840, explaining why she has not yet left Montpellier to return to her home on Lafayette Square in Washington.

Anyone writing a biography of Madison would also be interested in some other papers in the Duke Library which relate to him. For instance, there is a letter written by Madison's father on April 5, 1794. In this letter the elder Madison refers to a communication from his son dated Philadelphia, March 24, in which James Madison informed his father that the affairs of France "were never in so vigorous a situation." The Reign of Terror was then in progress.

NEWS OF THE LIBRARY

STUDENT BOOK COLLECTORS

EIGHT undergraduates entered the 1958 Student Book Collectors Contest sponsored by the Friends of the Library. The three winners were all seniors. Keith E. Davis won the first prize for his general collection; Betsy McBroom, the second prize for her collection of general literature with special attention to the *Rubáiyát*; Frank N. Egerton III, the third prize for his collection entitled "Early American Naturalists and Their Works." James W. Holsinger, a freshman, received honorable mention for his collection of books by G. A. Henty. For the 1958 contest, Professor Gifford Davis served as Chairman of the Friends' Undergraduate Committee; and the judges were Robert F. Durden, Frederic B. M. Hollyday, and Richard W. Van Fossen. Professor Herman Salinger spoke at the awards meeting on "The Dangers of Book Collecting and the Dangers of Not Collecting."

In 1959 the number of contestants rose to twenty, an all-time high for participation in the contest. Fields of interest represented by students' collections included the British royal family, modern poetry, foreign editions of the Bible, a pre-medical student's library, and World War II. George C. Hudson, Jr., a senior, received the first

prize for his "Poetry and General Collection." Wallace V. Kaufman, a sophomore, received the second prize for his "General Humanities with Emphasis on Literature of England and America." Donald K. Fry, Jr., a senior, received the third prize for his "General Collection with Emphasis on Literature." Mrs. Rochelle Goldbloom and Randolph Thrasher, both seniors, were given honorable mention. At the awards meeting Professor S. K. Heninger, Jr., spoke informally on the topic, "From Dealer's Catalogue to Bookshelf." The Undergraduate Committee for 1959 consisted of Reynolds Price, Frederic B. M. Hollyday, and Richard W. Van Fossen, Chairman. The judges were Professors Weston La Barre, Pelham Wilder, Jr., and Oliver W. Ferguson. Mr. Jeremy North of The Gothic Book Shop added \$25 to the first prize this year.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL LIBRARY LECTURES

"CULT and History in Ancient Israel" was the subject of the eleventh Duke Divinity School Library Lecture, which was given by Professor G. Ernest Wright, of Harvard University, on Wednesday, March 25.

Dr. Wright, who is Professor of Old

Testament in the Harvard Divinity School, taught at McCormick Seminary before transferring to Harvard in 1958 and is the founder and editor of *The Biblical Archaeologist*, a journal of the American Schools of Oriental Research. In 1956 and 1957 he led the Drew-McCormick Archaeological Expedition to Palestine, excavating ancient Schechem (modern Balata), near Samaria. He is an authority upon Palestinian and Biblical archaeology and is a prolific author, his most recent work being *Biblical Archaeology* (1957).

The Divinity School Library Lectures were established in 1948 by the Reverend George Brinkmann Ehlhardt for the purpose of bringing outstanding religious leaders to the Duke campus.

The ten lectures that have already been given are:

"The World Is My Parish: A Study of British and American Methodism," by Dr. William Warren Sweet, Professor Emeritus of the History of American Christianity, University of Chicago (1948).

"The Origins of the Gospel According to St. Matthew," by Dr. George Dunbar Kilpatrick, Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis of Holy Scripture, Oxford University (1949).

"The Heritage of the Reformation," by Dr. Wilhelm Pauck, Professor of Historical Theology, Union Theological Seminary (1949).

"From Ancient Scroll to Modern Bible," by Dr. John Cecil Trever, Director of the Department of the English Bible, The International Council of Religious Education (1950).

"Religion in Europe as I Have Seen It," by Dr. Paul Neff Garber, Bishop of the Richmond Area of the Methodist Church (1951).

"Luther's Onslaught," by Dr. Roland Herbert Bainton, Titus Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Yale University (1953).

"History, Culture, and New Testament Study," by Dr. Mary Ely Lyman, Jesup Professor of English Bible and Dean of Women Students of Union Theological Seminary (1955).

"Greek Learning in the West before the Fall of Constantinople," by Dr. Kenneth Willis Clark, Professor of New Testament in Duke University (1955).

"John Wesley, the Rider and the Road," by Dr. Maldwyn Edwards, Superintendent Minister of the Methodist Central Hall in Birmingham, England, and designated Chairman of Cardiff and Swansea District of the British Methodist Church (1956).

"Are Foreign Missions Done For?" by Dr. Rajah B. Manikam, Bishop of Tranquebar in the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church, and Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Visiting Professor at Union Theological Seminary (1958).

FRIENDS OF DUKE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY DINNER

MAX Lerner was the speaker at the dinner meeting of the Friends of Duke University Library on Tuesday, May 5, 1959, in the West Campus Union Ballroom. His subject was "American Civilization and Literature."

Mr. Lerner, equally well known as author and editor, educator and lecturer, has written the following books: *It Is Later than You Think* (1938); *Ideas Are Weapons* (1939); *Ideas for the Ice Age* (1941); *The Mind and Faith of Justice Holmes* (1943); *Actions and Passions* (1949); *America as a Civilization* (1957). He published his journal in 1945 and edited *The Portable Veblen* in 1948.

The dinner meeting was attended by a very large number of Friends. The attendance was 167, thirty more than the total in the preceding year.

At the annual dinner meeting on April 11, 1958, Dr. Frank Moore Cross, Jr., Associate Professor of Old Testament in the Harvard Divinity School, addressed the Friends on the subject of "The Dead Sea Scrolls and the Qumran Community."

GREEK LECTIONARY ON FILM

A MICROFILM copy of a Greek lectionary, thought to be of the twelfth century, was made at Duke

and added to the Library's film collection. The original manuscript is owned by Mr. Harry A. Walton, Jr., of Covington, Virginia. The text fills 334 leaves, measuring 30 by 24 cm., and contains readings for the "movable year," beginning with Easter, and the "fixed year," beginning with September first. Writing appears in three inks: black for the narrative; gold overlying red for headings, for the words of Jesus, Mary, and the voice of the Holy Spirit, and for the opening of the Easter and New Year readings; red alone in various portions including utterances of the disciples, John the Baptist, and the angel of the Annunciation. Ecphonetic notation, which served as a guide for the lector's declamation, appears in colors contrasting with those of the lettering, blue regularly accompanying text in gold or red, and red accompanying black. A detailed study of the color scheme has been made by Mr. Gerald Shinn, a graduate student.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

THAT the Duke University Library continues to grow is, in an appreciable measure, due to the generosity of the Friends.

An outstanding gift received during the past year is the Wannamaker Collection, made up of about 1600 volumes from the personal library of the late William H. Wannamaker. The col-

lection is rich in nineteenth century American literature.

Many manuscripts of great value in tracing the course of American history from the Colonial Period to the present day have been added to the Flowers Collection.

The James Iredell papers, 1724-1855, have been increased by 627 items and two volumes; the correspondents include George Washington, John Jay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, William R. Davie, Martin Van Buren, and John Tyler.

Two additional volumes and 336 additional items make the James Francis Hamtramck papers (Shepherdstown, Virginia, 1776-1862) even more useful than before, as the new manuscripts relate primarily to Indian affairs and to the Mexican War. Hamtramck served from 1826 to 1831 as an agent for the Osage Indians and later as a colonel in the army.

An interesting letter acquired is one written in 1791 by Henry Bailey, of Charleston, to John Henderson, of Pacolet, South Carolina; it describes George Washington's recent visit to the South Carolina city.

The diary, record book, and clippings of Winfield Henry Mixon, Selma, Alabama, 1819-1934, total eight items and eight volumes. Mixon was the Presiding Elder of the Greensboro, Alabama, District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

From Charleston, South Carolina, come the papers of Mrs. Rachel S. Bee Cheves, 203 items and two volumes, dated 1827-1901. These are, for the greater part, the antebellum, Civil War, and immediate postbellum correspondence of the Cheves family with the Hamptons, Richardsons, Haskells, and other relatives.

Another recent addition consists mostly of letters to Professor Benjamin S. Hedrick, of the University of North Carolina, 1854-1886. The political letters of most value are dated between 1865 and 1870 and show Hedrick's efforts on behalf of North Carolina during Reconstruction.

Miss Elizabeth Satterthwait has given to the Library the papers of Frederick Edwards, 1886-1946, 229 items and 81 volumes. The Reverend Mr. Edwards, a native of England, had Episcopal parishes in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New York, and Detroit; he was particularly interested in psychical research.

Other significant family papers have been passed on to the Library and are now available to a larger number of people. These include six letterpress books of Edward James Parrish, 1900-1904, given by Dr. and Mrs. Lenox D. Baker; 200 manuscripts, 1867-1958, added to the Hemphill family papers by Mrs. James C. Hemphill; thirty miscellaneous books and over a hundred periodical issues given by J. Gilmer

Koerner, Jr.; 53 further additions to the Harry A. Slattery papers made by Judson King; 520 items for the William A. Piatt papers, 1845-1883, and also several books on local and American history presented by Mrs. William A. Piatt; and the manuscript diary of Cornelius Miller Pickens, 1892-1901, given by Marshall I. Pickens.

Mr. Henry Schuman, who is a member of the Friends' Executive Committee, rendered valuable service in enabling the Library to acquire as a gift an excellent collection of books, chiefly sixteenth and seventeenth century theology, from the Prince Lichtenstein library. The collection contains about 250 volumes, many of great rarity.

Mr. Tom Burns Haber, of Ohio State University, presented a typed transcript of thirty letters of A. E. Housman to Witter Bynner. These letters, edited by Mr. Haber, were published in 1957.

Professor Thomas D. Clark, of the University of Kentucky, sent the Library a special presentation copy of his bibliography, *Travels in the Old South*, as an appropriate memorial to the late Professor Charles S. Sydnor.

Mr. Carrington Smith, of Chapel Hill, is the donor of sixty-four volumes, language texts and works about Russia, in memory of the late Dr. Annie T. Smith. From Mr. James W. Cheshire, of Hillsboro, have come a number of

broadside and pamphlets, chiefly North Carolina local history; from Mrs. Evelyn J. Hawkes, *Chronicles of the Cape Fear River*, by James Sprunt, and three other items of North Caroliniana; from Dr. and Mrs. William A. Graham, the 1909 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in thirty volumes and a ten-volume set of juvenile literature. Miss Helen Salls has contributed a set of illustrations to Dickens.

Members of the Duke faculty and staff have made noteworthy gifts. For example, the Library is indebted to Professor Lewis Anderson for seven books on botany; to Miss Alice M. Baldwin for ten miscellaneous items; to Professor and Mrs. Merle M. Bevington for a two-volume first edition of J. S. Mill's *A System of Logic*; to Professor Ralph J. D. Braibanti for 124 books and 58 periodicals, chiefly devoted to political economy in Japan; to Winston Broadfoot for 133 manuscripts added to the Hugh MacRae papers, 1853-1888; to Professor E. Malcolm Carroll for 164 volumes primarily of twentieth century history; to Professor Paul H. Clyde for two books on international relations as well as a collection of 144 papers and pamphlets on the Far East; to Professor Clarence Gohdes for fifty books and pamphlets, many of which are on American literature; and to Mrs. Irving E. Gray for seventy-two books on cooking.

The Library is likewise grateful to

Professor Louise Hall for sixteen miscellaneous volumes; to Professor Calvin B. Hoover for about 150 titles pertaining to history, government, and economics; to Professor William Klenz for five orchestral scores; to Mrs. Helge Lundholm for 300 miscellaneous volumes; to Dale B. J. Randall for five books on psychology, law, and topographic maps; to Professor J. B. Rhine for 97 periodicals dealing with parapsychology; to W. G. Roll for 100 items in Danish and Norwegian and for 163 other items on various subjects; to Professor Herman Salinger for 26 volumes of poetry and literature; to Professor Lionel Stevenson for four books, including an anthology once possessed by Walt Whitman; to Professor Edgar T. Thompson for fifty items, thirty of which deal with African problems; to Professor Eugene Thompson for about 75 volumes on religion; to Mrs. Newman I. White for three volumes of *African Opinion* and a subscription for volume 4; and to Professor Frederick A. Wolf for works on Greek tobacco, bacteriology, mycology, botany, and microbiology.

Among Friends who have thoughtfully aided with monetary gifts are Miss Ethel Breedlove, in memory of her brother, Joseph P. Breedlove; the Reverend William Crompton Bennett; Professor Frances C. Brown; Harry L. Dalton; F. Scott Elliott; J. Welch Harriess; Miss Ellen H. Huckabee; Miss

Mary Jo Kennedy; Miss Wilhelmina Lemen; Professor and Mrs. H. E. Myers; Professor and Mrs. B. U. Ratchford; Miss Elizabeth Satterthwait; Mrs. James H. Semans; and Mrs. Marshall Spears. James A. Thomas, Jr., gave \$5000 to provide for the furnishing of the Thomas Memorial Room in the Woman's College Library; and Mrs. James A. Thomas, Sr., presented two valuable statuettes for the same room.

Organizations as well as individuals have remembered the Library.

In 1958 Ivy, the honorary scholastic organization for sophomores in the Woman's College, presented, as its annual gift to the Woman's College Library, a check for \$25.50. A portion of this sum has been used to purchase *Bibliophile in the Nursery*, by William Targ; *Paris in the Past* and *Paris in the Present*, both by Pierre Courthion.

The Charleston Museum, of Charleston, S. C., is the donor of a collection of 435 publications, most of which were issued by the Smithsonian and the National Museums. The National Book Foundation, New York, has presented the Library with thirty-five books on economics and government.

Limited space prevents the mention of every benefactor; but to everyone who has made a contribution during the year the Library feels a deep sense of gratitude, not only for his gift but also for the thought that inspired it.

The Friends of Duke University Library

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*Please address all communications to:
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Durham, North Carolina*

THE organization known as The Friends of Duke University Library was established in 1935 as a means of encouraging and coördinating activities directed toward the development of the Library. The organization has two major purposes:

To strengthen interest in the work of the Library and a realization of the present and future importance of the Library to the University's advancement;

To increase the usefulness of the Library to the University community and to scholars generally.

Annual membership in The Friends of the Library is extended to all persons who make monetary gifts or gifts of books, manuscripts, or other materials to the Library, or render services to the organization, to the value of five dollars each year. Life membership is accorded, upon vote of the Executive Committee of the Friends, to donors making outstanding contributions.



LIBRARY NOTES

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THE COVER

The Sarah P. Duke Memorial Gardens on
a Sunday Afternoon in Spring

The Gardens were given to Duke University by Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle.

MARY DUKE BIDDLE

1887 - 1960

IN MEMORY OF HER LONG YEARS
OF DEVOTION TO THE UNIVERSITY
AND GENEROUS FRIENDSHIP TO THE
LIBRARY

ARTIST'S SKETCH OF BRONZE PLAQUE TO BE PLACED IN DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
COMMEMORATING MRS. BIDDLE



MRS. MARY DUKE BIDDLE

LIBRARY NOTES

A BULLETIN ISSUED FOR

The Friends of Duke University Library

No. 35

April, 1961

MARY DUKE BIDDLE AND DUKE UNIVERSITY

ROBERT F. DURDEN

EUROPEAN observers have long pointed out that in the United States continuity yields precedence to change and tradition to innovation. Yet when the on-going life of a great educational institution is happily and creatively linked with that of a philanthropic family, through several generations, it is a matter to confound even the most careful foreign critic.

Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle was born into a family tradition of generous concern for Trinity College and Duke University, and she herself added a splendid chapter to the tradition. Her grandfather, Washington Duke, participated prominently in the bringing of Trinity to Durham in the early 1890's. One of the first buildings which he gave to the transplanted college was a girls' dormitory named for his granddaughter, Mary Duke. Benjamin Newton Duke, Mrs. Biddle's father, long played a vital, even indispensable, role in making Trinity into the first-rate liberal arts college which it had be-

come by 1924, when his brother, James Buchanan Duke, made possible the transformation of the college into Duke University.

Mrs. Biddle was graduated from Trinity in 1907 and maintained afterwards a continuous interest in the college; in 1922, for example, she helped in the building of the War Memorial Gymnasium, which serves today as the Woman's College Gymnasium. Appropriately enough, her first major gift, announced in 1931, was the Washington Duke Homestead. Located about three miles north of Durham, this 146-acre farm has on it the modest six-room dwelling which Washington Duke built in 1851 and one of the sheds which served as an early tobacco "factory." It was there that Duke and his sons began the manufacture of smoking tobacco after the Civil War. In restoring the homestead and giving it to the University, Mrs. Biddle expressed her pleasure in placing her "grandfather's old farm in the hands

of the beautiful University which bears his name." "It is fitting in this creative America of ours," she remarked, "that we should be able to view the American spirit by regarding both the beginning and the realization of his great dream."

Thousands of annual visitors to Duke University, as well as many of the students and staff members, perhaps most appreciate Mrs. Biddle's giving the Sarah P. Duke Gardens. Mrs. Sarah Pearson Duke, Mrs. Biddle's mother, provided funds in 1934 for a seven-acre flower garden, emphasizing iris, which would adjoin the West Campus. When Mrs. Duke died before her plans could be executed, Mrs. Biddle decided upon a larger and more elaborately developed garden which she would give to the University in memory of her mother. Although the existing formal gardens were designed in 1937, plans have been made and are being gradually executed for the expansion of the gardens, which have provided Duke with an educational and aesthetic asset virtually unique among American universities. A Duke botanist underscored the value of Mrs. Biddle's generous vision when he declared in 1960 that the "ideas for the gardens . . . are among the best of the very longest range plans."

In 1937-38 Mrs. Biddle befriended the Woman's College of Duke University by having the Alumnae Room in

East Duke Building redecorated and equipped with valuable furniture and art objects in the Louis XV style. She also gave noteworthy oil paintings to the Woman's College Library. In 1938 Mrs. Biddle donated "Four Acres," her father's twenty-room house which was completed in 1908, to the University. Renamed University House, this distinctive residence long served both as a guesthouse for distinguished university visitors, such as a Chinese ambassador and a United States vice-president, and as a commodious, comfortable meeting place for various university-connected organizations. Sold only in 1960, when commercial buildings had crowded in on all sides, "Four Acres" had well served the University.

Having concerned herself largely with the aesthetic and historical enrichment of the University, Mrs. Biddle next gave attention to a vital intellectual and academic need. The University Library found itself at the end of World War II with totally inadequate space and facilities. One of the well-springs, as well as a measuring rod, of the University's true strength, the Library urgently needed help. Mrs. Biddle, at first insisting upon anonymity, informed the Trustees in 1946 of her desire to give \$1,500,000 for Library purposes. When the Library addition was dedicated in 1949, and Mrs. Biddle was revealed to be the donor, not only had its size and seating-shelving space

been doubled, but also facilities such as the handsomely decorated Rare Book Room, the Manuscript and Newspaper Departments, the Graduate Reading Room, the Staff Lounge, Bibliography and Map Rooms had been given newly created quarters.

Mrs. Biddle continued to befriend the University, by supporting medical research, for example, and in many ways that have not been mentioned in this brief summary. She gave works of art from her own homes when the Alumnae Room was recently redeco-

rated. At the reopening of this room on Alumnae Day, April 9, 1960, Mrs. Biddle made one of her last public appearances before her death on June 14, 1960. Her will provided that Duke University should receive not less than one-half of the income from the residuary estate administered by the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation. The University and the many persons whose lives are intertwined with it are much the richer by Mrs. Biddle's proud and generous acceptance of her family's tradition.

THE GIFTS AND THE UNIVERSITY: COMMENTS BY WILLIAM R. PERKINS AND WILLIS SMITH

If the Friends of the Library who enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Mrs. Biddle were to attempt a recital of her personal qualities or of her many lesser known tokens of friendship for the institution and the Friends' organization, adequate space and adequate words would fail. Many very important things are intangible and not reducible to words. The Friends of the Library have lost a devoted Friend, but they will find an enduring pleasure in remembering her.

It seems appropriate to supplement the foregoing brief account of Mrs. Biddle's expressions of her friendship for Duke University by recalling two statements made in the past by distinguished Friends of the Library who also were personal friends of Mrs. Biddle herself and her family.

The first statement was made by Judge William R. Perkins, of New York, in behalf of the University trustees, on the occasion of Mrs. Biddle's presentation of the Duke Homestead to the University on June 3, 1935.

DUKE University accepts with deep appreciation and real gratitude this splendid gift, so graciously bestowed. I know I voice the sentiments

of all connected with the University when I say that in their judgment it is one of the very finest gifts this institution could well receive.

All ages and climes have delighted in doing honor to those who have enriched and ennobled existence. In life they have been accorded the accolade, the palm, the laurel. In death their memory has been perpetuated for succeeding generations by tongue and pen in song and story, by brush and chisel in portrait and statue.

One of the most beautiful expressions of this national homage is the preservation of historic homesteads which is occurring throughout our land, as in other countries. I need not pause to cite instances. Familiar ones will come to your mind as I speak, especially the notable examples of our Revolutionary and Civil War periods.

What more fitting, therefore, than that this historic Duke Homestead should be thus preserved and perpet-

uated, and for that purpose committed to the care of the institution which has been erected into the great University for which I speak through the generosity of this family whose name it bears?

As I contemplate this homestead, two pictures arise inevitably to my mind.

The first of these pictures takes us back to the close of our Civil War, when at this spot, to start life over again as it were, there arrived a father with his motherless children and a total capital of two blind army mules and fifty cents in cash. Nothing daunted, they set to work making and selling crude tobacco products, using for factory the small log cabin, for machinery flails, and for labor the father and children; and from this meagre beginning came the great tobacco industry which converted large areas to profitable cultivation, gives employment to thousands and yields millions in revenues to governments and returns to investors. Out of the fruits of this endeavor there were developed the waterpowers of the Piedmont sections of the Carolinas, until those sections grew and prospered as perhaps no other section of this country at the same time. . . . Large gifts were made to deserving charitable causes, and there was established the magnificent Duke Endowment. . . .

The second picture is of the youths who shall attend Duke University as

the years come and go, even as you and I older folks attended college in the years that have flown. And I know full well that if I were one of those fortunate Duke students, . . . I, too, would be young and poor and aspiring, fired with the hopes and filled with the fears of the life that lay beyond. Here would I seek the reason why the seed sown in these primitive surroundings by those as lowly as I grew and blossomed and fruited, as yonder campus commemorates. Here would I expect to find the "Open, sesame" to my dreams.

.

After a most intimate association with the two students who graduated from this homestead school, it is my very great privilege to say,—indeed, I have the distinguished honor of saying, that they are the type that has made America, that they are the type which will preserve America, that they are the type I wish the students at Duke University to emulate. They were first in enterprise, first in philanthropy, first in the substantial actualities that make for the progress, happiness, and prosperity of a people.

So I welcome this gift to Duke University, and it is my earnest hope that . . . the tradition, the spirit of this homestead, what it means in our American life, may be kept alive, that youth may be informed and inspired. . . .

The following statement was made by Willis Smith, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University, on the occasion of the opening of the enlarged General Library building on West Campus, October 21, 1949.

[It is] the great obligation and responsibility of universities to provide storehouses for the thought of our time and of all ages, and to preserve and make available this body of knowledge to the generations to follow us.

The Faculty and Administration of Duke University have recognized from the beginning their obligation to assemble on this campus a great reservoir of research materials. Toward this end annual appropriations to the libraries have been as generous as funds would permit; and the foundations of a great research library have been developed here. For several years, however, the full use of the rich resources of the Library has been seriously hampered by insufficient shelf space for books, office space for the staff, and study space for scholars. But, happily, these conditions no longer prevail.

These handicaps have been removed, I am delighted to announce at this

time, by the construction of an addition to the General Library substantial enough to more than double its original size. This addition has been made possible by a longtime friend of the University, . . . Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle.

Mrs. Biddle, . . . the importance of your gift to the University can not be adequately appraised. That it has enabled us to extend the physical structure of the Library to accommodate more than twice as many books and readers is an important fact. But coming at a time when the Library building was taxed beyond measure by books and by those wanting to use them, and at a time when the University's resources would not permit it to engage in a building program, your magnificent gift has lifted the spirit of both faculty and students and has increased the enthusiasm of the staff.

. . . By your gift you have befriended the University and the world of scholarship. The generations of students who will pass through its doors will remember you and praise you for your generous act. . . . In behalf of the Trustees and of the University I wish to express our deepest gratitude.



RARE BOOK ROOM

A TRIBUTE BY THE FRIENDS

The Friends of Duke University Library
wish to express to you

MARY DUKE BIDDLE

deep appreciation for your gift of the magnificent addition to the General Library Building which we formally open tonight.

The development of the collections of printed and manuscript resources on this campus to a position of national importance has been watched with interest and with pride. The inadequacies of the Library building for the suitable care of priceless possessions, resulting in serious handicaps to scholars engaged in research, have been a source of concern in recent years. This new addition provides exceptional facilities for the preservation of materials, and comfortable and attractive quarters for their fruitful use by students, faculty, and staff. Its completion has contributed significantly to the morale and spirit of the University community. No gift could bring more satisfying response than the expressions of gratitude heard daily from those who use the Library.

It is, therefore, with real understanding and appreciation of the great significance of your gift to Duke University that we, the Executive Committee of The Friends of Duke University Library, thank you on behalf of the many friends of the University and of the Library.

Frances Brown
Robert W. Christ
Harry L. Dalton
The Rev. George B. Ehlhardt
Gertrude Merritt

B. E. Powell
Henry Schuman
Mrs. Marshall Spears
Walter A. Stanbury
Charles S. Sydnor

October 21, 1949.

*Presented to Mrs. Biddle at the official opening of
the enlarged General Library building.*

REMARKS AT THE FUNERAL SERVICE FOR MARY DUKE BIDDLE

RALPH W. SOCKMAN

WHEN I came as a young man to my one and only parish, which is now Christ Church in New York City, it was my high privilege to make the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke. Many an hour I spent in conversation with them, sharing their rich experiences in the business, social, and religious world. Mr. Duke, frail in figure but forceful in thought, left a deep impression on me by his faith in God and devotion to the Church of Christ. Mrs. Duke, queenly in appearance and quickening by her vitality, took an almost motherly interest in my work and strengthened me in my endeavors.

Through them I came to know their dutiful and adoring daughter, Mary Duke Biddle. I had the honor of baptizing her children and the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality of her homes in New York, Tarrytown, and Durham. The qualities of her sterling worth were revealed in her daughterhood and motherhood. Her firm loyalty to family responsibility made her a worthy link in the Duke lineage.

My memories of Mrs. Biddle call to mind a statement made, I think, by James Russell Lowell a century ago. It was this: "I take great comfort in God

because I do not believe God would have allowed man to get at the match-box of this universe if He had not known that the framework of it is fire-proof." Lowell was thinking of those ultimate values on which the universe is founded: truth, beauty, and goodness.

Mary Biddle had an indestructible loyalty to truth. As a student she demonstrated her desire to learn the truth in the successful pursuit of her studies. As a graduate of this University she continued to show her interest in truth-seeking by her contributions to her Alma Mater. She manifested her insistence on truth in her conversation. One of her family reported to me how she stressed the speaking of truth in order that every situation might be presented fairly and fully. When one looked into her dark searching eyes, he felt instinctively restrained from falsehood. When a life is thus founded on truth, it has an enduring foundation.

Along with truth Mrs. Biddle was concerned with beauty. She surrounded herself with beautiful things in her homes. And well do I recall a conversation with her as we sat in Christ Church the day before its dedication.

The building was far from finished. But her perceptive eye could foresee its future beauty. She believed that the house of God deserved man's best. From her estate she sent the flowers for the dedication ceremony, and through the years it was her custom to contribute the decorations for Easter.

Her love of beauty led her to give the gardens which adorn the entrance to Duke University. Character is revealed in such gifts. There is a beauty of holiness and a holiness of beauty. Men can mar beauty, as witness the ruined bridges over the Arno at Florence so brutally bombed during the War. But go through the art galleries of Florence, and you feel that art is eternal. There is more interest in the fine arts today than ever before. Beauty goes on. And Mary Biddle through her love and creation of beauty has left a lasting enrichment of life.

Also, she was concerned for the third ultimate value, goodness. She inherited

an interest in religious enterprises. She supported the churches of the communities in which she lived. She subscribed to the doctrines of the church. She had a deep sense of moral integrity. She was reserved in the outward expression of her religious activity, but her faith flowed like a quiet stream through her life. She knew the Good Shepherd who "leadeth us beside the still waters and restoreth the soul."

A life like hers, founded on the ultimate values of truth, beauty, and goodness, will stand in defiance of distress and death. A loving daughter who cherished the memory of her parents and grandparents will be kept alive in the memories of her children and grandchildren. Aye, more, she will live in the care of her Heavenly Father, "Who so loved the world that He gave His only Son that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have eternal life."



RECEPTION HALL IN FOUR ACRES



ALUNNAE ROOM IN EAST DUKE BUILDING

A TRIBUTE ON BEHALF OF THE UNIVERSITY

DERYL HART

President

DUKE University has lost a loyal alumna, a true friend, and a generous supporter of long standing, in the death of Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle. Throughout her life she has carried on the family tradition of support of Trinity College and its successor, Duke University.

Her grandfather, Washington Duke, by his generosity was largely responsible for bringing Trinity College to Durham and putting it on the road to educational excellence and greater service. Her father, Benjamin N. Duke, succeeded her grandfather as the principal adviser and contributor to Trinity College and aided substantially in the advancement of the institution. Later his younger brother, James B. Duke, made contributions which culminated in the establishment of the Duke Endowment, with provision for the development of Duke University.

Mrs. Biddle, fully cognizant of these great benefactions, could see the needs over and above those already provided for, and kept Trinity College and Duke University foremost in her thoughts. She frequently made gifts to meet these

current needs. The addition to the General Library building in 1949 is a noteworthy example of her friendship for the University.

In setting up the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation, to which she left a great part of her estate, she extended her support of the University indefinitely. As a result of her interest, forethought, and generous provision for continuing financial aid, Duke University can look forward to many steps upward on the ladder of academic excellence.

It would be impossible for me to express adequately the full appreciation of the University family for the many contributions, not only of money, but also of time, thought, and effort given by Mrs. Biddle.

More important than words, however, will be the lives of generations of students, as yet unborn, who will grow up in a better society and be educated in a better University, and thus be better equipped to render service to all mankind as a result of Mrs. Biddle's having lived. Present and future children of Duke University will "arise up, and call her blessed."

NEWS OF THE LIBRARY

STUDENT BOOK COLLECTORS

RESULTS of the 1960 Undergraduate Student Book Collectors Contest were announced at a meeting of the contestants and their friends in the Rare Book Room on April 14, 1960. All three winners were members of the junior class. Robert Louis Grossman won the first prize of \$50, and Fred D. Chappell won the second prize of \$30. Each of these contestants submitted a general collection. Wallace V. Kaufman won the third prize of \$20 for his "General Collection with Emphasis on English and American Poetry." Prizes in the annual contest sponsored by the Friends of the Library are awarded in the form of books chosen by the winners. At the awards meeting Professor William B. Hamilton spoke informally on the subject of book collecting.

The 1961 contest, now in progress, is being conducted according to the same plan as previous contests. Winners will be announced at the Friends' dinner meeting on April 27, 1961.

FRIENDS OF DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY DINNER

VERNER W. Clapp, President of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., Washington, D. C., was the

speaker at the Friends of Duke University Library dinner on Thursday, April 28, 1960. The attendance was 165.

Mr. Clapp, who was on the staff of the Library of Congress, 1923-1956, was the Chief Assistant Librarian, 1946-1956. He has headed the Council on Library Resources since its creation in 1956, with a five-million-dollar grant from the Ford Foundation to support its activities over a five-year period. The primary purpose is to encourage study of the problems of research libraries, with a view to improving library resources and services in the United States, and to promote good relations between American and foreign libraries and archives.

The subject of Mr. Clapp's timely and thought-provoking speech was "Research in Library Problems."

LECTURE ON WILLIAM BECKFORD

BOYD Alexander, of Berkshire, England, delivered an illustrated lecture in the Union Ballroom, West Campus, on Monday, November 7, 1960. The lecture, which was entitled, "William Beckford, Eccentric Genius, Collector and Man of Taste," was sponsored by the Graduate English Club, the

Friends of Duke University Library, and the English Department.

Mr. Alexander, formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford, has worked on the William Beckford papers since 1948, and now has the custody of them by special permission of their owner, the Duke of Hamilton. In 1955 he edited Beckford's previously unpublished *Journal in Portugal and Spain*. In 1957 he published a collection of Beckford's letters, translated from the Italian and French, under the title *Life at Fonthill*. He is now at work on a book to be called *England's Wealthiest Son*, based on unpublished material in the Beckford papers. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Society of Authors, and of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

William Beckford (1750-1844) is remembered chiefly as the author of the Gothic romance, *Vathek*. He was also a traveler, a collector of pictures and a patron of the arts, as well as a diarist, a letter writer, and a gardener. His estate of Fonthill, in Wiltshire, was famous for its Gothic Abbey, built by Beckford at enormous expense to indulge his taste for the medieval.

The lecture was attended by about 125 people.

SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS AND TRANSLATIONS

THE Documents Department is now receiving the following abstracting journals: *Technical Transla-*

tions (a continuation of Special Libraries Association's *Translation Monthly*), *Current Review of the Soviet Technical Press*, *U. S. Government Research Reports*, all of which are published by the Office of Technical Services; and *Scientific Information Report*, published by the Central Intelligence Agency. The Department also receives translations in the social and physical sciences relating to Communist China, distributed to subscribers by the Social Sciences Research Council. These are publications which have been prepared originally by the United States Joint Publications Research Service.

The Duke University Library has been designated to receive complete translations of Russian scientific articles prepared under contract with the Israel Program for Scientific Translations. Those that have been distributed are now available for examination in the Library.

EXHIBITIONS IN THE GENERAL LIBRARY

THE General Library exhibits during the next four years will frequently relate to specific campaigns and other events of the Civil War. The first of these, a general exhibit of original manuscripts displayed in January and February, reflected contemporary military life as described in letters written by both Federal and Confederate soldiers from the ranks. The next exhibition, planned for late spring

and early summer, will commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas), fought on July 21, 1861. The Library will publish a descriptive brochure concerning this exhibit.

This month the Library is exhibiting materials relevant to the Symposium on the History of Air Power, which was held at Duke on April 12 under the sponsorship of the Duke University—University of North Carolina Joint Seminar on National Security.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL LIBRARY LECTURE

THE 1961 Duke Divinity School Library Lecture will be delivered on Wednesday, May 3, by Professor W. C. van Unnik, Dean and Professor of New Testament of the Theological Faculty at the University of Utrecht. While he is in the United States, Professor van Unnik will also give the Shaffer Lectures at Yale in April and will teach in the Summer School of the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California, in June and July.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

IN ADDING to its already considerable wealth of research materials on the Civil War, the Flowers Collection in the past year has acquired more than one hundred Confederate imprints, several of them hitherto unrecorded in bibliographies. *The Index*, an influential Confederate newspaper published in

London from May 1, 1862, to August 12, 1865, was also acquired, complete except for the last six issues. Fifteen hundred items were added to the John McIntosh Kell papers, 1830-1921; these manuscripts relate to Kell's service as Executive Officer aboard the Confederate cruiser *Alabama* and other matters. A rare volume of the Raleigh *Minerva* is another important Flowers acquisition. First published in Fayetteville in 1796 by Abraham Hodge and William Boylan, this weekly newspaper was moved to Raleigh in 1799 and underwent a number of title changes: *North Carolina Minerva and Raleigh Advertiser*, *Minerva or Anti-Jacobin*, etc. After 1809 it was known as the Raleigh *Minerva* to the end of its days—some time after 1820. The volume at Duke contains seventy-seven issues dated 1816-1818, of which seventy issues are not known to exist elsewhere. Robert Breckinridge McAfee's *History of the Late War in the Western Country* (Lexington, Ky., 1816) is a scarce and important history of the early West. The early West is also represented in the Flowers Collection by an anonymous work entitled *Vindication of the Character of the Late Colonel Solomon P. Sharp, from the Calumnies Published against Him since His Murder, by Patrick Darby and Jereboam O. Beauchamp* (Frankfort, Ky., 1827). The copies which were not destroyed were suppressed and hidden in a wall

of the Sharp home for fifty years. Only a dozen survived the adverse conditions of this long and strange storage; hence the rarity of copies today.

A more detailed account of the Flowers Collection will be given in a future issue of *Library Notes*. These brief notes on recent acquisitions must suffice for the present. More than eighteen hundred pieces of sheet music, chiefly Southern pieces dated 1820-1900, have been added to the collection since July 1, 1959. These additions raise the Library's total holdings of sheet music to more than 6,800 items. More than five hundred titles on South Carolina literature and history have been acquired, among which several are believed to be unique. One such title is John Grimke's *Instructions for Exercising Cannon* (Charleston, 1798), of which only a hundred copies were printed. The John Knight papers, consisting of over a thousand items together with about thirty bound volumes, give a good insight into economic conditions in the war-torn South. The twenty-volumes of Knight's diary cover his European travels, 1850-1861. The Santford Martin papers, 1927-1957, five thousand items, give much interesting information about the life of a late prominent North Carolinian, editor of the *Winston-Salem Journal*, secretary to Governor Thomas W. Bickett, 1917-1920, and editor of Governor Bickett's *Letters and Papers*.

Also of considerable interest are the William Tilghman papers and the Ellison Capers letters. Tilghman was a federal circuit judge appointed by President John Adams in 1801; his papers, about eleven hundred in number, are largely legal in character and run from 1770 to 1847. Capers (1837-1908) was a Confederate general and an Episcopal bishop. His letters now in the Flowers Collection were written for the most part to his wife during several important campaigns of the Civil War.

Other manuscript collections obtained by the Library through the generosity of Friends since the last report in these pages include additions to the United Cigarette Machine Company papers, for which the Library is indebted to R. W. Ardente; the Massey papers bequeathed to Duke University Library by the late Rev. Lucius S. Massey, a well known North Carolina Methodist; and the Bemis Lumber Company papers from Robbinsville, N. C., given by Mrs. John B. Veach of Asheville.

Especially noteworthy is the Warrington Dawson collection. Because of his long residence in France, Mr. Dawson is as well known abroad as at home. He was private secretary to Theodore Roosevelt, confidential adviser to the American Embassy in Paris, and founder of the Paris office of the United Press. Commander of the French Legion of Honour and an author of note, Mr. Dawson became a life member of the

Friends of the Library in 1949, upon the gift of his ancestral papers. Currently he is contributing the Warrington Dawson collection, papers and books which reflect his long and varied life. The collection, now numbering nearly seven thousand manuscripts and about 150 volumes, contains personal and family papers, ca. 1781-1958. There are manuscripts of Dawson's own books, materials pertaining to the Williamsburg restoration and the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Committee, correspondence with Rudyard Kipling, Marshal Joffre, Joseph Conrad, Grover Cleveland, Thomas Nelson Page, Auguste Rodin, Theodore Roosevelt, and others. Among many presentation copies in the Dawson collection is a valuable Conrad book with marginalia in the author's hand.

The Richard H. Wright papers, presented in 1960 by Richard H. Wright, Thomas Wright, and other members of the Wright family, amount to more than 175,000 items—one of the largest collections ever acquired by the Library—rich in local history and important for anyone interested in studying the progress of tobacco manufacturing and machinery, or the "electric street railway" or certain financial institutions of Durham. The inclusive dates of the Wright papers are 1873-1938.

Special mention must also be made of the papers of Congressman Graham A. Barden. Upon his retirement last

year, after twenty-six years in the House of Representatives and ten years as chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, the Honorable Mr. Barden presented his papers to the Duke University Library. The papers form a very extensive collection, filling eighteen five-drawer filing cases and covering the period 1935-1960.

Friends of the Library have shown their customary generosity in assisting the Library to acquire needed materials. If not all of the active Friends can be mentioned in this short account, the omissions must be attributed to limitations of space and the growing number of the Friends.

The late Miss Alice M. Baldwin showed her loyalty to the University and to the Library in particular by many gifts, far too numerous to mention; among the last of such gifts from her were seven water color pictures illustrating the history of aviation. These pictures are now in the Periodical Room of the General Library. They show the famous planes of the Wright brothers, 1903; Blériot, 1909; Read, 1919; McReady and Kelly, 1923; Lindbergh, 1927; Kingsford-Smith, 1928; and Byrd, 1929. They were on the walls of Miss Baldwin's office from 1931 to 1946; originally they were received by President W. P. Few as a gift from the Wright Aeronautical Corporation.

Among other Friends in 1960 were Mrs. Myrtle Anderson, who gave

twenty items on Pakistan; Senator Henry F. Ashurst, who gave his own papers, twenty-three items dated 1913-1960; Professor Frank Baker, who gave three of his own distinguished books pertaining to John Wesley and early Methodism; Miss Katharine M. Banham, who gave 315 issues of psychological journals; and Mrs. J. Foster Barnes, who gave a collection of books and music, some 2200 items. Mrs. Hugo L. Blomquist added 109 items to the Jacob Mordecai papers, 1838-1880. Professor Frances C. Brown, combining a personal hobby with her well known love of the Library, acquired and presented five titles by John Buchan, including his *The History of the South African Forces in France*.

Professor Paul H. Clyde is the donor of fifty-four volumes on foreign affairs, together with a number of useful pamphlets and documents. Mr. Monroe F. Cockrell of Evanston, Illinois, gave the Library several Civil War books, among them a copy of his own *Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest*, one of twelve copies published. Professor F. A. G. Cowper gave the *Original Poems on Various Occasions*, London, 1792, a collection revised by the poet William Cowper. Professor William L. Culberson presented the Library with numerous publications on botany, including a long run of the periodical *Monde des plantes*. Mr. Harry L. Dalton has shown his loyalty by continued financial support of the

Friends' organization. Mr. Robert F. Durden of the Duke History Department, the contributor of the leading article in this issue of *Library Notes*, is also the donor of a collection of Japanese reference materials, twenty-one publications. From Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gohdes the Library received about 150 books and pamphlets of bibliographical and literary interest.

Miss Evelyn Greason gave sixteen books on French literature. Professor William B. Hamilton not only gave the James Wilson papers, 22 items from London dated 1847-1850, and twenty-four contemporary books but also made several monetary gifts in memory of Elizabeth Boyd Hamilton. Mr. Frederic B. M. Hollyday added seventy-seven items to the Hollyday papers in the Duke Archives, and, in addition, presented four pamphlets on historical subjects. Mr. G. C. Henricksen is the donor of 181 items, serials and pamphlets. Mr. J. B. Hubbell, Jr., and Mr. Louis H. Manarin each added one item to the Robert E. Lee papers in the Manuscript Department of the Library.

Several publications in the fields of botany and microbiology, along with volumes 39-51 of *Mycologia*, published by the Mycological Society of America, came to the Library from Mr. T. W. Johnson. Scores of four recent compositions by William Klenz, and five other music scores, were the gift of Mr. Klenz. Professor Weston LaBarre gave thirty volumes on anthropology

and sociology; he was also responsible for a collection of rare Americana presented to the Duke Hospital Library through the generosity of Artemesia Van Meter Hannah LaBarre and Howard Buzby Keasbey. Colonel John D. Langston gave eighty-two additional items to the Langston papers, 1842-1959. Dean Alan K. Manchester presented a large collection of Latin American materials. Mrs. Roy Merrens of Madison, Wisconsin, contributed fourteen pamphlets and other materials on Germany. Miss Maude E. Moore gave a manuscript membership roll of the Haw River Circuit, North Carolina Methodist Conference, covering the years 1841-1850, during which time a few of the Haw River members were recorded as expelled for unbecoming conduct, while others "expired triumphant in hope." Mrs. H. E. Myers made seven additions to the B. N. Duke papers. William M. Piatt III gave seventy-six items for the Engineering Library.

The diary of Cornelius Miller Pickens, 1892-1901, with a transcript, was presented by Marshall I. Pickens. *Carey's Franklin Almanac for 1814* and two other books were gifts of Mrs. Catharine J. Pierce, who also gave the papers of Alphonso Taft, 1884-1889, and other manuscripts. For nine items newly added to the Trinity College papers the Library is indebted to Earl W. Porter. Books to the number of 123 were received from Mrs. C. L.

Read. Six books on philosophy and political science, chiefly Latin American, came from Professor J. Fred Rippey, formerly a member of the Duke faculty.

Charles R. Sanders, Jr., gave more than a hundred volumes to the Library, among which were a number of rare early Americana and several Confederate imprints; he also gave several manuscripts, one a ledger from Rowan County, N. C., connected with the Steele family.

Mrs. James H. Semans, Chairman of the Friends of the Library, presented a collection of books from Four Acres, formerly the home of B. N. Duke: 153 volumes, including twenty useful art works. She also presented four single items and three volumes for the B. N. Duke papers.

Professor H. Shelton Smith is the donor of a large collection, 571 items, concerning education, religion, and psychology. C. R. Sowle, Jr., of Springfield, Illinois, gave the Library a collection known as the C. R. Sowle papers (Tomah, Wisconsin), 1858-1905, eight single items and one bound volume.

Mrs. Marshall T. Spears has continued her active support of the Flowers Collection. Sam A. Syme has recently contributed a collection of twenty-one miscellaneous publications, largely concerning contemporary affairs. The Rev. Isawo Tanaka is the donor of two Japanese books inscribed

by Prince Takahito. Professor Edgar T. Thompson gave about fifty publications on South Africa, race relations, social problems, and economics. The papers of Richard L. Watson, Chairman of the History Department, consisting of 226 manuscripts, are now in the Library, thanks to Professor Watson's generosity. Mr. Melvin J. Williams of Stetson University, De Land, Florida, has presented thirty-nine volumes, forming a collection of works by and about Madame Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la Motte Guyon, 1648-1717; and also the Ellen M. Raiguel papers, 1830-1848, two volumes and 335 separate manuscripts.

Other Friends to whom the Library acknowledges itself indebted since the publication of *Library Notes* no. 34 are: Carl L. Anderson, Lewis E. Anderson, A. Purnell Bailey, James W. Bates, Paull F. Baum, William Crompton Bennett, Mrs. E. Willard Berry, W. D. Billings, Mrs. Mary Ramsay Blair, Nelson M. Blake, Florence Blakely, Steven Blume, Francis E. Bowman, David G. Bradley, David Brady, Ralph J. D. Braibanti, Edward J. Braithwaite-Gotch, Ethel M. Breedlove, Ashbel G. Brice, John Bridgers, Winston Broadfoot, A. S. Brower, Etta Z. Calhoun, Mrs. James Cannon, Thomas D. Clark, James T. Cleland, Joel G. Colton, John S. Curtiss, Robert E. Cushman, Mary Ellen Darst, Donald J. Dewey, Kenneth L. Duke, Ida Dwight, Frank N. Egerton III, George B. Ehlhardt, John

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To all the Friends of the Library, whether sung or unsung here, the Library extends its hearty thanks.

The Friends of Duke University Library

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LIBRARY NOTES

A BULLETIN ISSUED FOR

The Friends of Duke University Library

December 1962

Number 36

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY • DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

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LIBRARY NOTES

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THE FRANK BAKER COLLECTION: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

MOST major collections come to libraries after the death of the collector, so that the purpose and guiding principles of his undertaking must usually be deduced from the contents. In posthumous summaries he is naturally spoken of in the third person. In the present instance, however, I am here to speak for myself about the collection which has been a major interest in my life thus far, and which I hope to help Duke in extending for a number of years to come. It will be more natural, and I hope not taken as immodest, if I speak in the first person.

I was always something of a "bookish" boy, and made my first purchase of an antiquarian book (a century-old copy of Addison's *Spectator*) when I was fourteen. Throughout my years at secondary school, university, and theological college, I continued to collect, and developed a nose for antiquarian bookshops, auction sales, "junk" shops, and the libraries of fellow-collectors. Almost all my spare money went into

collecting. For some years I was a keen philatelist, but eventually sold my collection and put the money into still more books.

By this time a pattern for my book-collecting was becoming clear. I had been accepted as a candidate for the Methodist ministry in Great Britain, had been given my theological training, and was serving my term as an impecunious probationer minister. The announcement of a £15 Eayrs Essay Prize, first offered in 1936, caught my eye like a glint of gold. The allotted subject was "John Wesley's *Christian Library*," of which—sad commentary on my theological education—I had never heard. Nevertheless, I entered the treasure hunt, won the prize (more money for books!) and was introduced to the excitement of historical research. Even more, it made me realize the fascination and the importance for modern Christianity of a careful study of John Wesley and Methodist history. My collecting became much more selec-

tive. Indeed, shortly afterwards I "sold" (for £10) a thousand volumes of general literature, in order to make room for the books that were clearly going to provide my main field of interest. My study, nevertheless, was continually overflowing, and in most of the circuits where I was stationed I arranged to shelve part of my rapidly expanding library in some little-used vestry or schoolroom. I made and carried around with me some hundreds of feet of portable wooden shelving. Needless to say, my wife was happy to bid goodbye to these much-battered bookshelves (some of which I transformed into cases to convey their former occupants across the Atlantic) and to see the majority of my books permanently housed at last.

The Eayrs Essay brought me into touch with the Wesley Historical Society, of which I became the Registrar in 1943 and the General Secretary in 1949. The hundreds of queries on all aspects of Methodism which in this capacity I answered every year constantly increased my awareness of what students were wanting to know about Methodism. The compilation of a Methodist bibliography became a long-term project of my "leisure" hours. When I attended committees or conferences, or when occasionally I was able to secure some free time, I visited libraries in different parts of England, listing their Methodist contents, and often, by special agreement, lugging a

huge case of books home with me for attention. During this process I typed out some forty thousand descriptive slips. At the outset I estimated that the work would take me at least twenty years. Alas! That period has now passed; I still have many thousands of British Methodist items to see as well as a large backlog of materials to enter in my files. Unfortunately, my slips include no multiple entries: they are arranged alphabetically under author, title, or place, with only a few cross-references. At least I comfort myself with the thought that I was farsighted enough to use tough paper rather than cards, so that I can still lift my bibliographical file with one hand, and also that I secured exhaustive details about each item, including its location.

The projected bibliography, of course, along with my writing on Methodist themes, helped to define even further the shape of my collection, within the limits inevitably set by my purse, my time, and the availability of the material. Clearly, if a collection is to represent British Methodism, it must begin with the Wesleys. I came to believe that it was important as far as possible to secure not simply the first but *every* edition of the writings of the two brothers and the members of their immediate families, in order not only to trace any possible variations in the text but also to enable students of Methodist history to document and assess the type and the amount of the

impact of Wesley's writings on different generations living against different backgrounds. The two Wesley brothers published about four hundred separate items, of which something like three thousand separate editions were issued. Nowhere in the world is there a complete collection, and many editions seem to have disappeared completely or to be known in single examples—of which I have been fortunate enough to collect a few, especially in the field of Wesley ephemera. Altogether the collection contains well over fifteen hundred editions of the writings of John and Charles Wesley. In addition, there are about twenty books by their father, Samuel Wesley, and an equal number by other members of the family. Some of these are of great rarity.

The printed Wesleyana in the collection include almost three hundred first editions. Ten of these are rare ephemera not listed in the standard *Wesley Bibliography* by Richard Green, whose own collection of some 350 first editions went to Victoria University, Toronto. The later editions also include many not known to Green. About one-third of the total Wesleyana appear to be unique on the American continent (though it is difficult to be sure of this)¹ and a few unique in the world. Perhaps I should furnish details about a few highlights.

¹Most valuable in locating American copies is "A Union Checklist of Editions of the Publications of John and Charles Wesley," edited for the Methodist Librarians Fellowship by Dr. Arthur E. Jones and Mr. Lawrence O. Kline of Drew University.

The collection contains sixty early editions of the twenty-one original "Extracts" from John Wesley's famous *Journal*, including first editions of all but Part 15, and eleven editions not known to Green. An extremely rare disciplinary extract from the *Journal* for 1751 is apparently unique in the U. S. A. Over thirty editions of Wesley's famous *Collection of Hymns for the Use of the People Called Methodists* include all but the fifth of the seven published during his lifetime. Several rare hymnological items include what may well be the only surviving copy of Charles Wesley's poem "The Life of Faith," later incorporated in the *Hymns and Sacred Poems* of 1740. Along with the many editions of about sixty hymn publications, the collection has all five of Wesley's much rarer musical publications.

Six editions of his *Explanatory Notes upon the New Testament* were published by Wesley himself. In the collection are five of these, as well as the three volumes of his *Explanatory Notes upon the Old Testament*. The eleven editions of his Sunday Service include editions for 1786 and 1788, and an imperfect one for 1784. Seventeen editions of Wesley's *Primitive Physick* include the first (1747) and the last published during his lifetime (1791). The latter copy was the basis of a reprint by the Epworth Press in 1960. The first three greatly varying editions of his *Survey of the Wisdom of God in the Creation* are present, as well as the later editions.

Of Wesley's abridgment of *The Pilgrim's Progress* there are five editions, including the first (1747), possibly the only copy in the U. S. A.

One special rarity belonged to one of Wesley's early preachers, Robert Costerdine. It contains a complete set of the annual "penny Minutes" of the Methodist Conferences held during Wesley's lifetime and of two held after his death (1765-1792), apparently the only complete run in the world. All but one of the seven collected editions of the "large Minutes," or disciplinary regulations of the Conferences, from 1749 onwards are represented. Wesley's eleven anonymous tracts, issued under such titles as *Remember the Sabbath Day*, *Swear Not at All*, and *A Word to a Drunkard* are extremely rare and their bibliography extremely complex. I consider myself fortunate to have accumulated no fewer than fifty separate editions of these items. The collection also contains the rare broadsheet prospectus of Wesley's and Coke's Tract Society, published in 1783, and several other items referring to Wesley's publishing activities. Both a prospectus for his collected *Works* (1771) and the thirty-two volumes of the *Works* themselves are included. Another choice item is the second edition of Wesley's *Complete English Dictionary* (1764). Dr. Samuel Johnson's famous work had been published several years earlier, and Wesley's second edition shows its influence.

Other Wesley ephemera include six

printed circular letters: one sent in 1766 to various clergymen seeking their assistance in co-ordinating the evangelical witness, this copy being addressed by Wesley himself to John Newton the hymn writer, who has endorsed it; three soliciting help in liquidating the "General Debt" of British Methodism, dated 1767, 1769, and 1772; and one outlining his projected itinerary for the summer of 1790. For Americans, perhaps, pride of place should be given to Wesley's printed *apologia* for ordaining Thomas Coke and sending him to the newly independent United States in order to secure ordination and a revised Anglican liturgy for Methodists in America. It is dated "Bristol, Sept. 10, 1784"; and the printed address is "To Dr. Coke, Mr. Asbury, and our Brethren in North-America." In the closing words of this document Wesley recognized with a good grace that American independence was a *fait accompli*: "Our American brethren are now totally disentangled both from the State and from the English hierarchy; we dare not entangle them again either with the one or the other. They are now at full liberty simply to follow the Scriptures and the Primitive Church. And we judge it best that they should stand fast in that liberty wherewith God has so strangely made them free. John Wesley."

No man can be understood, of course, from his own writings alone. I have therefore tried to assemble a research library such as would enable a reader to

capture Wesley's own times in his own country. In this process I secured many of the standard works of reference such as are found in most large university libraries. But I wanted also to document the less trodden ways of eighteenth-century England, and especially to visualize the ordinary man who was the main target of Wesley's message. For this reason I sought out such things as school text-books, trade hand-books, the writings of minor poets and minor theologians and pamphleteers. That I might follow him and the spread of his societies the better, I paid close attention to eighteenth-century topography, especially trying to secure contemporary guidebooks, directories, and large-scale maps. Periodicals and newspapers are of particular importance in such a collection; and I have been fortunate in securing complete eighteenth-century runs of the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Annual Register*, a long but broken run of the *Monthly Review*, and occasional examples of less familiar periodicals, including some rare newspapers such as the *Newcastle General Magazine* for 1747 and issues of Wesley's favorite *Lloyd's Evening Post*.

Stimulated again by an Eayrs Prize Essay, this time in 1942 on "John Wesley's Reading," I set out to assemble material to document Wesley's intellectual growth. This task was by no means as simple as it might seem. Though he sometimes referred to himself as "homo unius libri," a man of one book, the Bible, actually Wesley's in-

terests showed extraordinary range, from theology to history and biography, on to the ancient classics, poetry and music. He even had a special shelf for medicine and natural philosophy. Assembling literary background material for such a man is a liberal education in itself and entails collecting almost the whole range of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century publications, together with many in Greek and Latin and some in German and French. From among the thousands of works which he *probably* read I have been able to file evidence of proved contacts with some two thousand. I have noted Wesley's occasional comments or given my own annotations on the way in which Wesley met the work or utilized it in his own publications. A tremendous amount of research remains to be done in this field, and the projected new edition of Wesley's *Works* will provide the focal point for such research. Of the writings which influenced Wesley I have managed to collect a few hundred, including two inscribed by him personally.

Another related field of study is the literary output of Wesley's coadjutors, particularly men like George Whitefield, both associate and rival (80 items); John Fletcher, valiant defender of Wesley's Arminianism (70 items); and Thomas Coke, ambitious administrator of Methodism in the name of Wesley and enthusiastic pioneer of Methodism overseas (35 items). Even rarer are the minor writings of the rank and file of Methodism; I have managed,

however, to accumulate a fairly representative collection of these materials. The reactions of the eighteenth century to Wesley's message, in attack and defense, have a lasting fascination. They provided the subject-matter for Richard Green's *Anti-Methodist Bibliography*. Most of these items are, in fact, much rarer than most of Wesley's own writings. I have been successful in collecting over two hundred, including fifteen not seen by Green and twenty-one not even known to him.

It has frequently been pointed out that Methodism was born in song, and in recent years I have come to realize more and more the great stature of Charles Wesley as the poet of the evangelical revival, which made hymns the poetry and theology of the man in the street. A student of the Wesleys and early Methodism can hardly fail to be caught up in the vast realm of hymnology, which with Watts and Wesley may well have reached the zenith of its long and checkered history. As Julian's monumental *Dictionary of Hymnology* witnesses, it would theoretically be possible to fill even Duke University Library with material relating to hymns; and my own collection of about a thousand volumes is only a sample, though it does include a number of rarities, even a few not known to Julian.

Unlike most of those who collected Wesleyana in the more fruitful earlier generations, I was never a Wesleyan Methodist but entered upon my theological training as a member of one of

the offshoots of the parent body, the Primitive Methodist Connexion. Methodist union was consummated in 1932, while I was still in college, so that I entered a Primitive Methodist, and emerged minus the adjective. I honor Hugh Bourne and William Clowes, the founders of Primitive Methodism, but I have never been able to view them as approaching the stature of the Wesleys. My "sectarian" background, however, did make me anxious to preserve materials for understanding the story, not only of Wesleyan Methodism, but also of the smaller Methodist denominations, particularly as I quickly discovered how difficult these were to document in comparison with the parent body. Hence an unusually large amount of non-Wesleyan material makes up an important part of the collection, and is designated by the ugly but inevitable title of "Methodistica." In addition to official Wesleyan publications, I was extremely fortunate in securing a complete run of the annual *Minutes* of the Methodist New Connexion (1797-1907) and long runs of those of the Primitive Methodists and the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which were merged into those of the United Methodist Free Churches. The *Minutes* of the Bible Christians have almost completely escaped me, as have their monthly magazines, of which again I gradually accumulated good runs for the other major bodies. New denominations are seldom born without controversy, and such controversy sometimes leaves little

mark on official documents. Its character must be deduced from the accompanying pamphlet warfare, if such exists. Nineteenth-century Methodism produced many fierce pamphlets, particularly concerning the major schism of the Wesleyan Reform movement in the middle years of the century. Most of these controversies are strongly represented in the collection, frequently by some extremely rare items.

I grew up in an age in which "kings-and-battles" history was rapidly being overtaken by social history. In my opinion, therefore, the official pronouncements and decisions in high places, and even the weapons of an accompanying battle of books, must be supplemented by a knowledge of how these decisions were worked out in the local churches, and what the man in the pew thought about them. In trying to document the social history of the church I have found two additional classes of material important: Methodist biographies and Methodist local histories. Along with these go ephemera such as Sunday School reports, handbills announcing special services, anniversary hymn-sheets, and local church library catalogues. The consuming desire to catch the ordinary man at his worship and other churchly activities (and now and then some quite unchurchly activities!) has led to my special interest in ephemera, the waifs and strays of the literary world, so quickly wasting to an unmarked grave. One sub-classification includes the cheap

tract, employed by Wesley himself, promoted by Thomas Coke and later distributed by the famous Religious Tract Society. Well into the middle of the nineteenth century tract distribution continued to be a popular means of Methodist evangelism and a prolific source of religious ephemera. I am happy to have been able to preserve many hundreds of early tracts.

My interests have always been mainly historical rather than theological or Biblical, but inevitably the important activities of Methodism within these two realms have colored my collecting. I have secured many Methodist theological classics up to the time of the heresy trial of Joseph Agar Beet at the beginning of this century; and of the post-Wesley commentators upon the whole Bible the collection possesses the weighty tomes of Coke, Clarke, and Sutcliffe. Joseph Benson's commentary has eluded me. Sermons and devotional literature were obviously needed to fill out the picture. In the latter half of the nineteenth century an interesting literary form arose: the nostalgic semi-fictional romance portraying an earlier generation of Methodism, or sketches of Methodist "characters" in fictional garb. From 1892 to 1907 the *Methodist Recorder* weekly newspaper, under the influence of Nehemiah Curnock of Wesley's *Journal* fame, annually issued a large "Winter Number" blending such material with straightforward and often very valuable articles of Methodist history. My complete set of

these special issues throws much light on British Methodist history of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

It should be quite clear that my collection has had as its focal point British Methodism, especially of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and to a lesser extent of the twentieth century. American Methodism and Methodist missions overseas are represented only to a small extent, mainly in the biographies of missionaries and histories of Methodism in specific countries.

In short, the printed material in the collection includes about 1600 items of "Wesleyana," about 8000 of "Methodistica" (mostly British), and possibly 4000 which may be termed "background material." The total is something like 14,000 items.

Manuscripts, of course, have a fascination of their own and are of especial interest because each is unique. Here again my collection has followed a pattern similar to that outlined above, with obvious limitations. Of John Wesley's holograph manuscripts I have been able to secure only a very small fraction compared with many other collectors, though in addition to nine of his letters I have acquired a leaf partly in his hand recording the membership of the Methodist Society at Dublin, one manuscript leaf from his *Journal*, and another from an apparently unpublished controversial treatise, items very much rarer than his letters. Of the much scarcer letters by Charles

Wesley there is an especially high number, no fewer than twenty-eight. Manuscripts associated with other members of the Wesley family include a letter by the Reverend Samuel Wesley of Epworth, dated 1700, on the possibility of forming a Religious Society there, and about fifty items connected with Charles Wesley's daughter Sarah, including the largest known collection of her original verse.

Other leaders of Methodism are well represented. Forty items connected with the Reverend John Fletcher include a series of sixteen important letters written to Joseph Benson on the Calvinist controversy, 1771-1781. Eighteen items associated with Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, also include ten letters to Joseph Benson, 1769-1771, concerning his work as master of her college at Trevecca. Dr. Adam Clarke is represented by twenty-five letters and about forty other items, including his children's baptismal certificates, signed by him. One especially interesting item is a lengthy religious covenant drawn up by George Osborn in 1803, containing his signed renewals up to 1834. The letter-book of Mrs. Sarah Crosby, Wesley's first woman preacher, includes copies of letters to and from him, otherwise unknown. The diary of an early Methodist preacher in Yorkshire, 1755-1757, describes visits of Wesley and other preachers to the area and his own activities as preacher and teacher, and throws light on social conditions. Another diary is that of Wesley's steward at the

New Room, Bristol, 1752-1754, the latter part of which deals with an internal controversy within Methodism upon ordination and church government.

One of the "fashions" of nineteenth-century collectors of *Methodistica* was to compile volumes of portraits and letters of Presidents of the Wesleyan Conference, beginning with Wesley himself. Dozens of such volumes are in existence, some of which are extremely valuable; this collection includes two. Much more unusual is a four-volume collection of over two thousand letters written by Wesleyan ministers of the nineteenth century.

Other letters and documents of ordinary Methodists, even of Wesley's day, make a total of about five thousand manuscripts.

Amassing a collection like this has obviously involved much time, thought, money, and physical energy. There have been moments of despair as well as the thrill of discovering something really choice and being able to acquire it. Ingrained in my memory are many places where I have pursued my collecting, from cellars to attics, from church vestries and neglected schoolrooms to the rarefied atmosphere of Maggs Brothers' antiquarian headquarters in Berkeley Square, London, from Sothe-

by's famous auction rooms in Bond Street, London, to a private auction sale in a large house in Keighley, Yorkshire, where I discovered a priceless Methodist diary. Deeply ingrained also is the night I devoted to sorting through shelves and untidy piles of old books in a decrepit Sheffield bookshop, my task partly illuminated by searchlights, for the German bombers were attacking the city as I worked. Ingrained most of all, perhaps, is the dust—pounds of it, tons of it, in hair, hands, clothes, with occasionally an overlooked smudge on my nose as I returned wearily but triumphantly from some expedition squeezed with difficulty into a busy schedule. On the whole, however, it has been great fun, and I am happy that the fruits of my demanding hobby will be useful to future students in the library of a great university. And as long as I am spared to live alongside this collection (I may be pardoned for hoping that this will be for many years), I look forward to co-operating with the Librarian and staff of the Duke University Library in filling many of the lamentable gaps in the Frank Baker Collection, so that eventually Duke may have, not simply one of the best four or five such collections in the world, but one of the best two.

—*Frank Baker*

IN MEMORIAM

ALICE MARY BALDWIN

ALICE Mary Baldwin was among the members of the faculty and staff of Trinity College already recruited and available to help build the University when James B. Duke signed his indenture in 1924. She came from Chicago to Durham in 1923, to serve as dean of women in the summer session. The summer's work enabled her to see and be seen with a view to a more permanent appointment. The College had a building containing several classrooms, social rooms, and dormitory rooms for a hundred and fifty women students. Miss Baldwin had reached an age when she could not afford a mistake in accepting her next appointment, for which she had prepared herself with much labor and pains. The College offered her a position as dean of women and assistant professor of history. She was the third dean of women and the first of her sex to become a member of the faculty; she became a professor in 1939. When she retired in 1947, the Friends of the Library elected her a Life Member.

She had been interested in the growth of the Library and had presented to it the choicest part of her own accumulation, more than seven hundred items.

At the request of some of her friends, in her last years she wrote an all too modest account of her part in developing the University and deposited it in the Library for the use of historians at an appropriate later time.

Miss Baldwin was a native of Lewiston, Maine. After tarrying several years in Massachusetts, she went to East Orange, New Jersey, where her father was minister of the Congregational Church. She did most of her college work and two years of graduate work in history at Cornell University, which awarded her the degree of master of arts in 1902. A traveling fellowship enabled her to study not only at the Sorbonne but also in Sweden and in England; afterwards she attended Columbia University for a year.

She went in 1904 to Fargo College, North Dakota, where for two years she was dean of women and instructor in history. Thereafter she was mistress in history at the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, until 1921, when she went to the University of Chicago to complete the requirements for the doctor's degree in her chosen field. Thus she came to Trinity College an experienced teacher and administrator with a persistent taste for scholarship.

Her early years in a parsonage helped her to understand the people about whom she wrote in her best known historical study, *The New England Clergy and the American Revolution* (1928). Though she never lost interest in the study of history, she had little time either to teach or to write it at Trinity College and Duke University. She had scarcely begun her new duties before she embarked upon the unique adventure of helping to develop a co-ordinate college for women under the terms of the Duke Endowment; she became its first dean in 1930. This task called for all the knowledge and understanding she had acquired.

Her success in this crowning achievement of her life revealed qualities of mind and character which enriched the institution she served, won the ungrudging respect of her colleagues, and left gentle, lingering memories with the hundreds of young women who knew her as an official and a friend. She insisted that women have access to all the instruction offered by the University, yet she recognized the need of her charges for a separate collegiate life and for some instruction designed especially for them.

The problems of the first Dean of the Woman's College were complicated

by the fact that it was founded in a time of changing mores. If young women from different sections of the country who came to a region that tended to be conservative were to live and work together for four years, administrators had to welcome changes that did not threaten the foundations of society. The Dean needed an open mind, tolerant of eager youth, willing to experiment in lesser things, but firmly insistent when it was necessary for mature guidance to save youth from disaster. There was ever a necessity both to listen with sympathy and to be decisive in the end. Dean Baldwin exemplified these qualities to a remarkable degree.

She took part in the normal organizational activities of her profession and in the community and won both respect and recognition from those with whom she worked. When the Waves were organized in the second World War, President Roosevelt appointed her as one of the eight academic women who advised the Navy in their selection and training. She was thus more than a Friend of the Library and of the institution of which it is a part; her devotion to many good causes revealed her as a servant of her time.

—W. T. L.

FRED FLOWERS

GEORGE HORACE FLOWERS

BY THE death of Fred Flowers in Wilson, North Carolina, on October 25, 1959, and that of George Horace Flowers in Richmond, Virginia, on April 5, 1960, the Library lost two of its esteemed life members. These brothers were members of a distinguished family that has rendered outstanding service to Trinity College and to Duke University.

Their father was George Washington Flowers, Trustee of Trinity College; and it was in his name that they, together with a sister and four other brothers, established the Flowers Memorial Collection of Southern Americana shortly after the father's death in 1918. One of the brothers was Robert L. Flowers, president of Duke (1941-1948). Another was William W. Flowers, who became chairman of the board of Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company. All of the children of George Washington Flowers attended Trinity College. Only Mrs. Marshall Spears of Durham now survives.

Fred Flowers was born in Alexander County in 1887. He was graduated from Trinity College in 1908 and was

employed by the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company. Prior to his retirement he was branch manager in Wilson. He is survived by a daughter.

In a notably similar career George Flowers, who was also born in Alexander County and graduated from Trinity (1902), was for thirty years before his retirement the branch manager for Liggett and Myers in Richmond. He is survived by his wife, Evelyn Sanders Flowers, a son, and a daughter.

The Flowers family by their gifts and endowment have enabled the Collection to hold a prominent position among collections of historical materials and have brought prestige to the University Library. To continue their lifelong interest in the University, George and Fred Flowers left bequests for the school. One will substantially aid the scholarship program, and the other will be a most helpful addition to the Flowers Collection endowment. Among our Friends we sadly note the loss of two of our finest.

—W. B.

J. WALTER LAMBETH

J. WALTER Lambeth, who was graduated in 1916, *magna cum laude*, with honors in Economics and German, died January 12, 1961. He became a life member of the Friends of the Library in 1957. After military service in World War I, he joined his father in furniture manufacturing, banking and farming in Thomasville. From 1925 to 1929 he was mayor of the city of Thomasville. He was a member of the State Senate in 1921 and a member of the U. S. Congress, as a Representative from his district, from March 4, 1931, to January 5, 1939. After eight years in the Congress he retired to private life in his home town of Thomasville.

Mr. Lambeth's great admiration for Woodrow Wilson and his love for his Alma Mater led him to create in the

Duke University Library the J. Walter Lambeth Collection. This collection, by his direction, is to "consist of the writings of statesmen and historians of other nations on the continents of Asia, Africa, Europe and South America and also by authoritative North American writers on the same subject, the purpose being that students, scholars and the general public may have access to the thinking of the leading men of foreign nations as to the problems of the world in order that our people may better understand the background of the total world situation, having in mind the differences due to ideas, ideals, ideologies, cultures, customs, race, creed, color, colonialism, economic conditions and historical development."

—B. E. P.

GEORGE ARENTS

ON December 13, 1960, the Friends of the Library lost by death a life member of long standing, George Arents of New York City. Though best known in bibliographical circles for his well-nigh exhaustive collection of published material on tobacco, Mr. Arents was also a distinguished collector of books published in parts (such as Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*) and of literary manuscripts. These collections

were given to the New York Public Library. Mr. Arents was a benefactor of other libraries also, notably those of Syracuse University and Duke University. In 1945 and in 1948 the Duke Library received as a gift from Mr. Arents several hundred volumes pertaining to tobacco, including the duplicates from the New York Public Library Arents Tobacco Collection.

Many Friends of Duke University

Library will remember Mr. Arents' informal and delightful talk about his collecting adventures, delivered at the Friends' dinner meeting in 1951, and later published in *Library Notes*. Some Friends will also remember the impressive exhibition of "Books, Manuscripts and Drawings from the Collection of George Arents" held at Duke, April 28 to June 2, 1941, for which a

scholarly catalogue was prepared by Jerome E. Brooks.

George Arents and his father were both associated with James B. Duke in the American Tobacco Company in the early 1900's. In his long life—he lived to be eighty-five—George Arents became widely known as a brilliant industrialist, a successful inventor, and a discriminating philanthropist.

—T. M. S.

GENERAL ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER

GENERAL Robert Lawrence Eichelberger was Commander of the United States Eighth Army in the Pacific during World War II. His long professional career was characterized by great activity, much service without regard for self, and many well-deserved honors.

Born in Urbana, Ohio, on March 9, 1886, he was the son of George Maler and Emma Ring Eichelberger. He was also a descendant of Philip Frederick Eichelberger, who had come to this country from Heidelberg, Germany, in 1728 and settled in Maryland.

Eichelberger studied first at Ohio State University, but in 1909 he was graduated from the United States Military Academy with the rank of second lieutenant of infantry. He began his active service with the 10th Infantry at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. On

April 3, 1913, he married Miss Emma Gudger, of Asheville, North Carolina.

In 1918 Eichelberger was sent to Siberia. During this tour of duty he rendered "most conspicuous services of inestimable value to the government" and was duly awarded not only the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal but also three Japanese decorations: the Imperial Order of the Meiji, the Order of the Sacred Treasure, and the Order of the Rising Sun.

Transfers and promotions followed one another in rapid succession. In 1940 he was made temporary brigadier general and named the 38th superintendent of the United States Military Academy. He was recalled to active duty in 1941 to organize and train the 77th Division; his outstanding work

with it brought him the Legion of Merit in 1943.

General Eichelberger was given command of the Eighth Army in the Pacific on September 7, 1944. Under him, the Eighth subsequently led the fighting in the area from Australia to Japan; and his troops earned the distinction of handing the Japanese their first land defeat of World War II at Buna.

From 1945 until his retirement in 1948 he served with General MacArthur in the occupation of Japan. He spent

his final years in Asheville, where he died on September 26, 1961.

Duke University Library is fortunate to have been chosen by General Eichelberger as the depository for his official and personal papers. They span an eventful 40-year period; include extensive correspondence with Eisenhower, MacArthur, and Malin Craig; and, in short, provide invaluable source material for future historians of the War in the South Pacific and the occupation of Japan.

—E. E.

MRS. LUCY JORDAN WAY

NO family in the annals of North Carolina Methodism has distinguished itself more than that of the Reverend Henry Harrison Jordan. No lending library has been more beneficial to the parish minister than the Henry Harrison Jordan Loan Library, which was begun with gifts from the family of the Reverend George B. Ehlhardt for clergymen of every denomination and in all parts of the country and since 1947 has been supported by the Jordan children.

Lucy Jordan Way, the oldest child of the Reverend Henry Harrison Jordan and Annie Sellars Jordan, was born July 8, 1892. Her first marriage was to Oscar Taylor, of Mt. Croghan, South

Carolina; her second, to the Reverend George K. Way, of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church. She herself was on the staff of the South Carolina Conference, serving as Director of Children's Work at the time of her death on May 7, 1959.

Mrs. Way is survived by her son, James Oscar Taylor; her daughter, Elizabeth Taylor; four brothers, Senator Everett B. Jordan, Dr. Charles E. Jordan, the Reverend Frank B. Jordan, Dr. Henry W. Jordan; and one sister, Mrs. Henry C. Sprinkle, Jr.

In losing Mrs. Way the Friends of Duke University Library have lost a loyal member of many years standing.

—E. E.

DAVID LESTER COZART, JR.

DAVID Lester Cozart, Jr., a businessman and a scholar, a vibrant personality yet a gentle spirit, died at his home near Raleigh, North Carolina, on June 7, 1962.

Mr. Cozart was born in Durham, North Carolina, on January 27, 1918, and was graduated in 1938 from Duke University. During and after World War II he spent much time in Germany, serving as an officer in the Army, attending Heidelberg University, and engaging in rehabilitation work among the young people.

It was during a tour of duty in Berlin that he sent to the Duke Library a collection of books and pamphlets on the German Labor Front. Later he sent other materials, including a number of publications on the affairs of the National Socialist Party. These items

have proved to be a most useful part of the library's holding in Nazi literature.

After his return to the United States Mr. Cozart began to do field work for the Durham Life Insurance Company; in 1954 he succeeded his father as secretary of the company. At the time of his death he was serving as director, executive vice-president and secretary.

He is survived by his father and mother; his wife, the former Rosa Lee Armstrong, of Salisbury, North Carolina; three small children; and his sister, Mrs. Charles Young.

The epitaph that Thomas Wolfe unwittingly wrote for himself might well apply to David Cozart also: "Death bent to touch his chosen son with mercy, love, and pity, and put the seal of honor on him when he died."

—E. E.

HELEN OYLER

HELEN Oyler was a woman of such great courage and integrity, loyalty and devotion to duty that the full extent of her contribution to the beginning and development of the Duke University Library can never be really measured.

The only daughter of Hiram A. and Ella Palmer Oyler, she was born in

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In 1916 she was graduated from Lebanon Valley College, and later she received the B.S. degree in library science from Drexel Institute.

Miss Oyler began her professional career as a reference librarian in the New York Public Library. She joined the Duke staff as a cataloger in 1930.

During her long period of service she served also as head classifier, head of the circulation department, and head of the serials department.

Ill health made it advisable for her

to retire in 1959, not long before what would have been her thirtieth anniversary as a member of the staff. She died in the Duke Hospital on October 7, 1962.

—E. E.

NEWS OF THE LIBRARY

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

FIVE new life members of the Friends have been elected by the Executive Committee since the last report in these pages. Congressman Graham A. Barden of New Bern, N. C., and Messrs. Richard H. Wright and Thomas D. Wright of Durham, N. C., were accorded life memberships because of their gifts of extensive collections of manuscripts. Professor Weston LaBarre was similarly recognized for his frequent gifts and assistance to the Library, especially in the preparation of exhibits and in encouraging the Student Book Collectors. Mr. James A. Thomas, Jr., was given life membership for his generous provision for the furnishing of the Thomas Memorial Room in the Woman's College Library.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

IN 1961 the Executive Committee adopted a plan whereby each member of this Committee should serve for a limited term (five years), and the total membership of the Committee should gradually be increased to twenty-five. Under this plan, the Executive Committee, acting as a nominating committee, is to propose several new names each year to be voted on by the members present at the spring meeting of the Friends.

Accordingly, at the meeting held on April 26, 1962, the following new members of the Executive Committee were nominated and unanimously elected: Edwin Gill, Raleigh, N. C., Law, Class of 1924, Treasurer of the State of North Carolina; Mrs. Wilbur N. Cooper (Alyse Smith), Burlington, N. C., Class of 1930; W. Burke Davis, Jr., Williamsburg, Va., Class of 1935, author and member of the staff of Colonial Williamsburg; William B. Hamilton, Durham, N. C., Ph.D. 1938, Professor of History, Duke University; and John P. Waggoner, Jr., Durham, N. C., Class of 1935, B.D. 1938, Assistant Librarian, Duke University.

The addition of five more names in the same way in April 1963 will bring the total membership of the Executive Committee to twenty-two.

STUDENT BOOK COLLECTORS

TEN contestants took part in the Undergraduate Student Book Collectors Contest held in April 1961 under the sponsorship of the Friends. Gaillard F. Ravenel, a sophomore, won the first prize of \$50 with a collection entitled "Art, Theology and Philosophy." Barbara E. Figge, a senior, won the second prize of \$30 with her collection, "Creativity: Dance and the Renaissance." James M. Kenderdine, a sophomore, won the third prize of \$20 with

his "General Collection with Emphasis on Military History." Prizes in the annual contest are awarded in the form of books chosen by the winners. At the awards meeting Professor Louis J. Budd spoke informally on the topic, "Why Not Collect Mark Twain First Editions?"

In the 1962 contest, sponsored jointly by the Friends of the Library and the Gothic Bookshop, prizes were increased to \$100, \$60, and \$40. The winners were: first prize, T. Ward Williams, a senior, for "Religion and Related Subjects"; second prize, R. E. Johnson, Jr., a senior, "Ethics and the Ethical Life"; third prize, Paul C. Echols, a freshman, "Art and Architecture." At the awards meeting, Professor Glenn Negley spoke on "The Library and the Modern World." As the winner of the first prize, Mr. Williams competed for the Amy Loveman National Award of \$1000, offered for the first time in 1962 by the Women's National Book Association, the Book-of-the-Month Club, and the *Saturday Review*.

FRIENDS OF DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY DINNER

GEORGE Healey, Professor of English and Curator of Rare Books at Cornell University, is to be the speaker at this year's Friends of Duke University Library dinner, to be held April 25.

In 1961 and again in 1962 the annual meeting was characterized by an ex-

cellent speaker and a highly responsive audience.

The 1961 dinner took place on April 27 with 150 people present. John Ciardi, Poetry Editor of the *Saturday Review* and Professor of English at Rutgers University, gave a stimulating talk on the subject, "What Good Is a Poem?" He said in conclusion, "Poetry is never *about* ideas; it is always the experience of ideas. Its good is in what it teaches you of man."

April 26 was the date of the 1962 dinner meeting; 121 persons were in attendance. David C. Mearns, Chief of the Manuscript Division at the Library of Congress, gave an address fittingly called "*De amicitia*." Excerpts from Mr. Mearns' speech will be published in the next issue of *Library Notes*.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL LIBRARY LECTURES

OUTSTANDING religious leaders have during the past two years come to the Duke campus to give the Duke Divinity School Library Lectures.

Dr. Willem Cornelis van Unnik, Dean and Professor of New Testament in the Theological Faculty of the University of Utrecht, gave the twelfth lecture of the series on Wednesday, May 3, 1961. His topic was "Recent Trends in Dutch Theology."

The 1962 lecture was delivered on Wednesday, May 2, by Dr. Whitney J. Oates, Chairman of the Classics Department, Princeton University, on the

subject, "St. Augustine, Aristotle, and the Creation."

The lectures were established in 1948 by the Reverend George B. Ehlhardt.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

SEVERAL special collections of interest, some quite extensive and others less so, have been added to the Library in recent months; and the individual gifts received from Friends have been so generous as to make a complete listing impossible.

Professor Kenneth W. Clark in 1961 presented his interesting collection of Manx materials to the Library. This collection, which includes a first edition of the Bible in the Manx language (1819), was one of the fruits of a research trip to the British Isles. It will be of interest not only for its religious books but also for its historical, linguistic, and literary content. The only other Manx collection in America known to Professor Clark is in the Cleveland Public Library.

From Cyril Clemens of Kirkwood, Missouri, have come fifty-four letters of George Santayana (1863-1952), poet, novelist, and philosopher, written to Mr. Clemens from 1930 to 1952. The manuscript and galley proof of Santayana's *Tom Sawyer and Don Quixote*, together with reprints and clippings concerning Santayana, accompany the letters. The papers are illuminated by the opinions and reflections, easily legible and often entertaining, which Santayana wrote to Mr. Clemens.

The Library received by gift from the Society of Mayflower Descendants in North Carolina, through the Governor of the Society, Dr. Sturgis Leavitt, a collection of two hundred volumes. They have been catalogued for the General Library as the Burnham Standish Colburn Memorial Collection of Mayflower Books.

By gift also the Library received from William Musgrave, Esq., of Surrey, England, an extensive collection of the papers of his grandfather, Sir Anthony Musgrave (1828-1888), a British colonial governor, who served more than forty years in Canada, the West Indies and Australia. Sir Anthony's second wife was the daughter of the eminent New York lawyer, David Dudley Field, and his son married the daughter of Mark Hopkins. Both the Field and Hopkins families therefore are represented in the collection by extensive correspondence. Among the distinguished correspondents included in the collection are Mark Hopkins, Charles Darwin, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Wolseley, Goldwin Smith, Lord Tennyson, Rudyard Kipling, Queen Victoria, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Fanny Anne (Kemble) Butler, Daniel Webster, John Hay, Henry James, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Owen Wister, Millard Fillmore, Henry Van Buren and John Greenleaf Whittier. The collection is extraordinarily rich from both the Commonwealth and American points of view.

From the heirs of F. Darlington Wardle, Town Clerk of Bath, England, was acquired a collection of books and manuscripts. More than one-third of the nine hundred books are seventeenth-nineteenth century items relating to Bath and Somersetshire or written by authors connected with that area. William Prynne, the seventeenth-century Puritan controversialist, falls into the latter category. The section on heraldry is impressive. The Wardle collection contains a number of seventeenth-century English imprints on heraldry and precedence. Among them is John Seller's *Heraldry Epitomized*, London, 1682, an imprint so rare that neither Wing's *Short-Title Catalogue* nor the British Museum *Catalogue of Printed Books* lists it. Books on natural history include Gerard's *Herbal* (1636) and such beautifully illustrated works as Shaw's *Naturalist's Miscellanies* and Humphrey's *British Moths* and *British Butterflies*. In literature the emphasis is on works by William Morris, Robert Louis Stevenson, Rudyard Kipling, and the popular Victorian lady novelist, Eliza Linton. This group embraces first editions. There are likewise first editions of Byron's *Marino Faliero* and of Dickens' *Barnaby Rudge* in parts. The Nuremberg Bible, 1478, and the two collections of pamphlets by the prophetess Joanna Southcott are also noteworthy. Among the manuscripts are ninety-two William Morris letters and an autograph book containing signatures of such literary

men and women as Samuel L. Clemens, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, G. K. Chesterton, Rudyard Kipling and Arnold Bennett.

The Duke University Library was one of eleven research libraries in the United States designated to receive current books and serial publications of India and Pakistan under the provisions of Public Law 480. It is estimated that about nine thousand volumes, fifteen hundred government publications and five hundred serials will be received annually. The program went into effect in January 1962. These materials are acquired through the Library of Congress with United States-owned foreign currencies in the countries of India and Pakistan.

Among the most recent gifts is the original manuscript of an important work of the famous nineteenth-century American lawyer, David Dudley Field. It is a draft of his *Outlines of an International Code*, first published in 1872 and revised in 1876. Field's leadership in the movements toward reform and codification of international law in the 1850's and 1860's led to the establishment of the Institute of International Law in Ghent in 1873. Field was its first president. The manuscript of Field's *Outlines* was presented to the Library by the American Society of International Law, Washington, D. C. The presentation was made in behalf of the society by one of its former presidents, Dr. Robert R. Wilson, James B. Duke Professor of Political Science.

Mrs. E. C. Brooks added 139 manuscripts and twenty volumes to the Eugene Clyde Brooks papers, and made several gifts of books to the Library.

Mrs. Robert L. Eichelberger sent to the Library further additions to the papers of the late General Eichelberger, fifty-five boxes of papers and sixty volumes.

Mrs. Eleanor L. Goldberg added 623 items to the Louis P. Goldberg papers, which supplement the Socialist Party archives in the Duke Library.

Professor Ransom R. Patrick gave the Library his own original paintings of campus scenes which he made for the 1961 *Chanticleer*.

Mrs. Joseph P. Breedlove presented a portrait of the late Joseph Penn Breedlove and a large number of periodicals and valuable materials for the Duke Archives.

Some other donors and their gifts, since the last report in *Library Notes*, have been as follows:

Frances C. Brown: a set of *Chemical Abstracts* for the use of the Marine Laboratory Library at Beaufort, N. C., and several additions to the notable collection of John Buchan first editions which she established in the Library several years ago.

Paul H. Clyde: a collection of over two hundred items, periodicals and books, concerning China and the Far East.

Mr. and Mrs. Donn Michael Farris: frequent contributions, mainly books for the Divinity School Library.

Clarence Gohdes: a collection of books and several manuscripts, including an Erskine Caldwell letter.

William B. Hamilton: a large number of books, and several letters written to William Wilberforce in 1787 concerning reform of the British penal code.

The Ivy Club of Duke University: annual gifts to provide for the purchase of books for the Woman's College Library.

Wilhelmina Lemen: the William Caswell Lemen papers, 1917-1933, about four hundred items, the personal and military correspondence of a civil engineer who served with distinction as a Lieutenant Colonel during World War I.

Henry D. Mayfield: about 125 books on architecture and design, together with works on geography, economics, drama, and other subjects.

Kathy Meyer-Baer: a group of publications in the field of musicology.

Ovid Williams Pierce: all the drafts of his novel, *On a Lonesome Porch*, for the collection of his literary manuscripts now at Duke.

Nannie E. Poston: about thirty-five books in memory of Mary A. Poston.

J. Fred Rippy: a number of titles in the field of history.

Herman Salinger: numerous gifts to the Library's collections of German literature, politics, and bibliography.

George Scheer: ninety-five volumes on art, economics, philosophy, and astronomy.

Joseph J. Spengler: about three hun-

dred volumes concerning economics, the British Commonwealth, and natural resources of the world.

Lionel Stevenson: thirty books pertaining chiefly to nineteenth-century English literature.

Samuel A. Syme, Jr.: the William Kent Boyle papers, 1861-1889, consisting of 446 items, and also seven volumes of architecture and a large number of periodicals and government publications of historical interest.

Melvin J. Williams: the Ellen M. Raiguel papers, Deland, Florida, 1830-1948, 335 items and two bound volumes.

Edgar T. Thompson: many items of sociological interest, concerning education, race relations, and business.

Still other Friends of Duke University Library who have made contributions since the last report for lack of space can only be named here: Frances D. Acomb, Charles M. Adams, John R. Alden, Donald J. Alderson, Carl L. Anderson, Hugh Anderson, Lewis E. Anderson, Mrs. Albert D. Ayerst, Hans W. Baade, Katharine M. Banham, Robert L. Barnes, Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, Waldo Beach, Mrs. August Belmont, Sarah Bennett, William C. Bennett, George S. Bernard, Joseph L. Bernd, E. Crawford Best, J. J. Bikerman, Dwight Billings, Duncan Black, Martin L. Black, Elizabeth C. Blackburn, Walter Blackstock, Florence Blakely, Donald M. Blinken, H. L. Blomquist, Willis A. Boughton, Benjamin Boyce, David G. Bradley, Wilmon Brewer, Michael J. Briggs, R. Florence

Brinkley, W. L. Brinkley, Winston Broadfoot, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Brower, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown, William J. Bryan, Jr., Barbara Burton, Dr. W. Grimes Byerly, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Allan M. Cartter, W. H. Cartwright, Randy Clark, Dean and Mrs. James T. Cleland, Sir Miles Clifford, Monroe F. Cockrell, R. Taylor Cole, Joel G. Colton, Edwin Condyles, Robert H. Connery, Walter G. Cooper, Mrs. Wilbur N. Cooper, Hardin Craig, Jr., William L. Culberston, John S. Curtiss, Mrs. Audrey Cushman, Robert E. Cushman, Harry L. Dalton, Mrs. J. A. Dankel, Mary Ellen Darst, Herbert Davis, Dr. W. C. Davison, David W. Dean, Richard L. DeMolen, Frank T. deVyver, Eugene Drozdowski, Charles A. Dukes, Robert F. Durden, W. H. Dyar, Ralph V. Earle, Mrs. N. A. Edwards, James M. Efird, George B. Ehlhardt, F. Scott Elliott, Stephen Enke, Esther Evans, John M. Fein, Charles E. Feinberg, Oliver W. Ferguson, Kendrick S. Few, Mrs. W. P. Few, D. J. Fluke, J. C. Ford, James Franck, Dean Carlyle J. Frarey, Regina Frayser, Gerald Friedberg, Mrs. Siegfried Friedman, Fred A. Gannon, Wesley Critz George, Allan H. Gilbert, Edwin Gill, Armand Godoy, Craufurd Goodwin, Edward J. B. Gotch, Irving E. Gray, E. S. Gregg, Egil Grislis, Paul M. Gross, Julia R. Grout, Ira D. Gruber, Allen W. Hagenbach, Laura V. Hale, F. G. Hall, I. C. Hall, Louise Hall, Thor Hall, Philip M. Hamer, Geoffrey Handley-Taylor, A. Lee Hardt, Mr. and Mrs. Trent Harkrader, Elwood S.

Harrar, Evelyn J. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Harrison, Dr. Deryl Hart, Charles R. Hauser, Mabel L. Heavener, Alf Heggoy, Dr. Caroline Helmick, S. K. Heninger, Jr., G. C. Henricksen, Gen. Hugh B. Hester, Doralyn J. Hickey, Mrs. C. Spears Hicks, William N. Hicks, F. C. Hoffmann, Dr. Leslie B. Hohman.

I. B. Holley, Jr., F. B. M. Hollyday, Harriet Holman, Calvin B. Hoover, Olmstead K. Hopkins, William R. Hoyt, David Smith Hubbell, Jay B. Hubbell, Jr., Ellen H. Huckabee, Jack Hyatt, Joseph Ishill, Ronald M. Ishill, Margaret Ann Jaeger, F. G. Jarrett, Mrs. Nathan M. Johnson, Terry W. Johnson, Howard E. Johnston, Mrs. Thomas J. Jones, Jr., Andrew Joyner, Jr., William Arthur Kale, Ardie Kelly, Dr. Walter Kempner, James M. Kennedy, Mary Jo Kennedy, Mrs. H. E. Kistler, William Klenz, Peter H. Klopfer, Paul E. Koefod, Peter R. Kosting, Paul J. Kramer, Szymon Krynski, Dr. G. Frederick Kuder, Weston LaBarre, William S. Lamparter, Charles E. Landon, John Tate Lanning, William T. Laprade, Mrs. Carla La Vigne, James S. Layton, Richard H. Leach, Mrs. James C. Lee, Jr., John B. Leonard, Warren Lerner, Peter J. Lloyd, Marianna Long, Carlos Sanz Lopez, Wallace McClure, George B. McComb, Raven I. McDavid, Jr., Angus McDougall, Gelolo McHugh, Margaret Maclaren, Robert M. McLeod, C. Macrae, Samuel H. Magill, T. Magness, Robert E. Mahn, Alan K. Manchester,

Arthur J. Mann, James Marshall, Josephine Bacon Martin, William Mathe-son, Harold Matson, W. C. Maxwell, A. H. Meadows, Gertrude Merritt, Ruth W. Merritt, Fannie Y. Mitchell, Horace Montgomery, Edward L. Moore, Mrs. Merrill Moore, Mrs. Weld Morgan, Mrs. Jean William Moss, Lilian Mowrer, Mr. and Mrs. Earl G. Mueller, Edgar H. Nease, Wilson Nesbitt, Stanley Nicholson, Robert Ornduff, W. C. Osborne, Jr., George R. Parks, R. L. Patrick, Robert B. Patterson, Samuel White Patterson, Lewis Patton, Mrs. William A. Perlzweig, Vincent Persichetti, Elbert L. Persons, Dewayne A. Peterson, Leland R. Phelps, Mrs. Catharine J. Pierce, Mrs. H. B. Porter, William A. Poteat, Benjamin E. Powell, William S. Powell, Richard E. Quaintance, Dale B. J. Randall, Robert S. Rankin, Leonard Rapport, B. U. Ratchford, Thomas D. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rhine, A. J. Robinson, Robert S. Rogers, Theodore Ropp, Honora L. Rose, John Ross, Mabel Rudisill, Mattie Russell, C. Richard Sanders, Charles R. Sanders, Jr., Elizabeth R. Satterthwait, K. Schmidt-Nielsen, Dr. Sally Hughes Schrader, Henry Schuman, Mrs. Ernest Seeman, Prem Parkash Sehgal, Mrs. James H. Semans, Miss M. H. Shackford, Y. D. Sharma, M. G. Shimm, J. Ray Shute, Lewis K. Sillcox, Edward C. Simmons, Allen P. Sindler, Francis E. Skipp, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Harrison D. Smith, Joel Smith, Robert S. Smith, C. R. Sowle, Jr., Patrick M. Sowle, Mrs. Marshall

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Some examples of the important Flowers Collection acquisitions may be cited to show the Library's progress in developing its Southern Americana holdings.

Three diaries of the Civil War are noteworthy. John S. Cooper of the 114th Ohio Volunteers kept his record from June 26, 1862, to June 10, 1865. It gives excellent details of soldiering in the South, culminating in the capture

of Charleston. Captain Robert B. Benson of the bark *George Henry* kept a journal from April 22, 1861, to January 5, 1865. He expressed himself with candor and disenchantment concerning the liberating activities of some of his fellow citizens from Massachusetts. Eugene Marshall of Brackett's Battalion (Minnesota) wrote a detailed daily account of the period from October 19, 1861, to August 22, 1865. Though most of his war experiences were confined to Tennessee, his keen mind ranged widely and explored perceptively many aspects of the War. His diary, one of the finest unpublished diaries so far encountered, is now undergoing careful study by a graduate student in history.

Through the gift of Mrs. Shirley C. Cheatham of Mountain City, Georgia, more than seven hundred letters of J. L. M. Curry, a prominent Southern educator and Minister to Spain in the 1880's, have been added to the Curry papers in the Flowers Collection. The best of the letters were written to his family and give vivid details of his official and unofficial life in Spain.

The James Bennett papers, 1827-1877, consist of ninety-three items and three volumes, probably all that have survived of the papers, correspondence and business records of the James Bennett family, in whose home, just west of Durham, Generals Johnston and Sherman met to end the Civil War.

One interesting manuscript has been added to the Henry McCulloh papers. It is fifty-seven pages in length, is signed

by the author, and bears its own description: "A Treatise endeavouring to demonstrate let who will be entrusted with the direction or management of our public concerns they will be liable to an infinite number of mistakes & inadvertencies in the whole of their conduct unless they restore the ancient system of our public boards, on the doing of which the dignity and safety of this Crown & Kingdom seem in a great measure to depend." The author was servant to Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales (1707-1751).

The addition of 225 Confederate imprints, of which 110 are unrecorded elsewhere, has raised the total holdings at Duke to more than 2600 items.

The newspaper collection has been further strengthened by the acquisition of the following bound volumes, each complete for the period indicated: *Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Gazette*, Jan. 1-Dec. 30, 1795; *Baltimore Whig*, Jan. 20-Dec. 30, 1809; *Norfolk Gazette and Public Ledger*, July 17, 1811-July 15, 1812; *The Charleston Courier*, June 27-Dec. 31, 1853; and the New Orleans *Daily Picayune*, July 1, 1853-Dec. 31, 1854.

Among books acquired by the Flowers Collection, the following are of exceptional interest:

[Barcia Carballido y Zuñiga, Andrés González de] *Ensayo cronológico para la historia general de la Florida . . .* Madrid, 1723.

Coxe, Daniel. *A description of the English province of Carolina . . .* London, 1727.

Godwin, Morgan. *Trade preferred before religion, and Christ made to give place to Mammon . . .* London, 1685.

Houston, Felix. *Gen. Houston's letter to a committee of the Democratic association of Claiborne county . . . desiring the immediate annexation of Texas . . .* Natchez, 1844.

An Impartial account of the late expedition against St. Augustine under General Oglethorpe . . . London, 1742.

Judd, Silas. *A sketch of the life and voyages of Captain Alvah Dewey. Chittenango, N. Y., 1838.*

[Kriegsau, Adolph] *Skizzen aus Amerika . . .* Wien, 1885.

Newell, Chester. *History of the revolution in Texas . . .* New York, 1838.

A Relation of the invasion and conquest of Florida by the Spaniards . . . London, 1686.

Rutherford, Samuel. *The trial and triumph of faith . . .* Wheeling, Va., 1840.

Starr, Emmett. *Early history of the Cherokees. [n.p., 1917]*

About forty maps of the Southern region, some dated as early as mid-seventeenth century, have been added to the Flowers Collection. This growing map collection has become an important segment of the Library's research resources.

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THE organization known as The Friends of Duke University Library was established in 1935 as a means of encouraging and coördinating activities directed toward the development of the Library. The organization has two major purposes:

To strengthen interest in the work of the Library and a realization of the present and future importance of the Library to the University's advancement;

To increase the usefulness of the Library to the University community and to scholars generally.

Annual membership in The Friends of the Library is extended to all persons who make monetary gifts or gifts of books, manuscripts, or other materials to the Library, or render services to the organization, to the value of five dollars each year. Life membership is accorded, upon vote of the Executive Committee of the Friends, to donors making outstanding contributions.

LIBRARY NOTES

A BULLETIN ISSUED FOR

The Friends of Duke University Library

March 1963

Number 37

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY · DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

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LIBRARY NOTES

A BULLETIN ISSUED FOR

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DE AMICITIA

We are privileged to print here part of the address which Mr. David C. Mearns, Chief, Manuscript Division, The Library of Congress, delivered at the Friends dinner on April 26, 1962. Those Friends who heard the address as it was delivered will doubtless agree that the occasion was a memorable one. Nothing essential has been omitted, we trust, in the following excerpts from Mr. Mearns' sage advice to the Friends.

* * * *

MY title—*De amicitia*—is, of course, an infringement of the literary property of an old Italian, Marco Cicero, with whom in my youth I was once engaged in mortal combat. But strangely the encounter ended in a draw: he did not quite subjugate me; certainly I never mastered him. Yet, from that bruising experience, I emerged with the unpleasant feeling that the elderly gentleman had won on points. In any event it has given me reason and excuse to offer thanks to these academic groves which nurtured the minds, shaped the spirits and dissipated the fog for a triumvirate mighty, magisterial and momentous in the pro-

fession which, for more than forty years, I have mistakenly but obstinately sought to serve. First is Lawrence Quincy Mumford, presently Lord Librarian of Congress and fastidious keeper of the nation's stores of learning. The second is Julian Parks Boyd, who, before his elevation and anointment as Mr. Jefferson's vicar on earth, brought all of the graces to Princeton's fabled Firestone Library. The third is Ben Powell, who has made Duke's Library great among the great libraries of the world. By an odd coincidence this trinity emerged from Trinity in the bibliothecally blessed classes of 1925 and 1926.

This concatenation is extraordinary prodigality, extraordinary precocity. But it would not, I am confident, have surprised Theodore Roosevelt. This conviction is confirmed by examination of the manuscript of a speech he delivered in this place more than half a century ago. Stabbed with scrawled cancels and emendations, written with a blunt pencil, it bursts with

the vigor, the forthrightness, the liveliness that were so intimately a part of him. And it is touched with prophecy.

I know of no other college [he said] which so nobly sets forth as the object of its being, the principles to which every college should be devoted, in whatever portion of the Union it may be placed. You stand for all those things for which the scholar must stand if he is to render real and lasting service to the state. You stand for academic freedom, for the right of private judgment, for the duty, more incumbent upon the scholar than upon any other man, to tell the truth as he sees it, to claim for himself and to give to others the largest liberty in seeking after the truth. . . . You men of this college, you men throughout the south, you men throughout the union who have had collegiate training, bear a peculiar burden of responsibility. I want you to have a good time and I believe you do. I believe in play with all my heart. Play when you play, but work when you work; and remember that your having gone through college does not so much confer a special privilege as it imposes a special obligation. . . . Each one of you, if he is worth his salt, wishes, when he graduates, to pay some portion of the debt due to his alma mater. You have received from her, during your years of attendance in her halls, certain privileges in the way of scholarship, in the way of companionship, which makes it incumbent on you to repay what you have been given. You cannot repay that to the college save in one way: by the quality of your citizenship as displayed in the actual affairs of life. . . . We have the right to expect from college men not merely disinterested service but intelligent service. The free peoples who exercise self-government always have to war not merely against the knavish man who deliberately does what he knows to be wrongs,

but against the foolish man who may mean well but who in actual fact turns out the ally of the other man who does not mean well; and we must depend upon you men who have been given special facilities in education to guide our people aright so that they shall neither fall into the pit of folly nor the pit of knavery.

Those stirring words may have tired T. R. a little. He confided later to Kermit: "I have been received very well and so far have enjoyed the trip, but it will be hard work from now on; for I have said about all I have to say and will have to repeat myself." His exhortation has been heeded hereabout.

* * * *

No university can be greater than its library, and it is fortunate that founders have acknowledged—have accepted—the requirement. Thomas Jefferson, in laying out the University of Virginia, placed the library in the central eminence of those stately pavilions which ranged the lawn. Yale was based upon the books of a company of ministers who met at Branford. Dartmouth grew from a gift of twenty volumes presented by William Dickson. The University of Pennsylvania inherited the working library of Dr. Franklin's Academy. Of John Harvard it was written that he "was a Scholler and pious in his life and enlarged toward the country and the good of it in life and death." When he died on September 14, 1638, he left *half* his property and *all* his library to the College at Cambridge.

But if a university cannot be greater than its library, it is equally true that a university library cannot be greater than its friends. Thomas Bodley, the most spectacular and best remembered patron of learning, knew friends to be one of the essential resources of a flourishing abode of books. In an autobiography set down December 15, 1609, Sir Thomas put it this way:

I concluded at last to set up my staff at the Library Door in Oxford; being thoroughly persuaded, that, in my Solitude and Surcease from the Commonwealth Affairs, I could not busy myself to better Purpose than by reducing that place, which then in every Part lay ruined and waste, to the publick Use of Students; for the Effecting whereof, I found myself furnished in a competent Proportion, of such four kinds of Aids, as unless I had them all, there was no Hope of good Success. For without some Kind of Knowledge, as well in the learned and modern Tongues, as in sundry other Sorts of Scholastical Literature; without some Purse-ability, to go through with the Charge; without very great Store of honourable Friends to further the Design, and without special good Leisure to follow such a Work, it could but have proved a vain Attempt, and inconsiderate.

Yes, the concurrence of "honourable Friends" is a prerequisite and a condition precedent. But where to find them? That old Roman orator, mentioned earlier, declared that "in all history there are scarcely three or four pairs of friends on record." This is discouraging if true generally; it is especially disheartening in light of the plight of libraries. Turn to the entries in

Who's Who in America for Clifton Waller Barrett, Donald F. Hyde, Wilmarth Sheldon Lewis, Henry C. Taylor, and it will instantly be discovered that these magnificent pros are, by the alarming shortage, prevented from lavishing their amicabilities upon a single institution but must instead spread them over many rival claimants. The situation must be promptly and intelligently corrected. The public must not be permitted to be lulled by the false doctrine of Lawrence Durrell's Antrobus that "culture spreads like mumps, you know, like measles." It does not; it never has. It is neither communicable disease nor cynical fashion nor idle affectation. It is a matter not of inoculation *against* but of inoculation *with*. It is not something to prohibit; it is something to promote.

* * * *

The perfect, the compleat friend of a library must be possessed of intuitive or osmotic understanding. He must sense the fact that annual appropriations are never enough, that endowments are rarely enough ever to accomplish more than to meet the demands of maintenance, pay subscriptions, and secure, even on the most scrupulously selective basis, the careless effusions of the contemporary press. He must feel that to length and breadth must be added depth; that desiderata, rariora, and even curiosa must somehow be acquired from private sources if collections are to attain that integrity and

strength which the student rightfully expects. He must believe that constant growth, steady expansion, thoughtful extension are the breath and pulse and energy of libraries, and conversely that without these powers libraries languish; they become limp and starved, numb and impotent. He must glow with pride in the faith that in centers of research books have answers to give and promises to keep: that they are quickened and enlivened at the questing scholar's touch. He must instinctively like learning and those who so hotly pursue it.

The true friend of a library must exhibit traits of infinite generosity. The dispenser of funds who would win a jaunty halo will not restrict expenditures to preordained purposes, to the increase of narrowly defined collections, to inflexible executive responsibilities, but, instead, simply to the general and unstated enrichment of the corporate object of his largesse.

* * * *

Where a library thrives and prospers, it is blessed with a busy band of beggars. This may lead to seeming incongruities, to apparent dislocations, or to startling affinities. The greatest collection of Western Americana, for example, resides, not on the Pacific Coast, but in Connecticut; the greatest collection on tobacco is not here but behind the pigeons on New York's Fifth Avenue; the greatest collection of Robert Browning is not in Wimpole Street, but in

Texas. Would you expect to find the papers of that avowed Virginian, Thomas Nelson Page, somewhere on the sacred soil of the Old Dominion? If you would, Ben Powell has a surprise for you. Again, the records of the U. S. Socialist Party are made welcome in a millionaire's muniment room. But be not dismayed by disparity; rather rejoice that the waifs, if waifs they be, are no longer wanderers but are indentured to the American commonwealth of whimsy.

The ideal friend should be congenial; that is to say, he should have and return the liking of the librarian. Librarians are lonely chaps, leading monastic lives, their days spent in reciting intercessory prayers for the absolution of readers; their nights devoted to hiding books in order to save them from circulation. They eagerly, almost pathetically, respond to little acts of kindness and to occasional association with inhabitants of the great world beyond their walls. This gives them a sense of sophistication and contemporaneity. They like to think that they belong. Now if the friend should wish to establish this mutuality of esteem, it follows that he should be a collector of something—preferably of something enviable and highly prized. He should talk constantly of his wish to reach a final decision as to its ultimate destination, intimate that tomorrow or the next day he must draw a will, but always remain the vague and sorely troubled procrastinator. This

technique is designed to prolong a pleasant relationship, to remove all chance of slight or disrespect, and to excuse, on his part, a tendency to superciliousness. Dazed and dangling donors have a fascination which they cannot themselves suspect. They may, however, conclude that librarians come from outerspace; actually, indeed, they *are*, habitually, outerspace and whining for new stacks and larger buildings. But gentle, obsequious, mindful of their manners as they may be in their relations to their betters, the friend—if he be a friend and solicitous of his sensibilities—must avert his gaze when librarians struggle in savage contention with one another. No rules of civilized warfare govern the conflict of interest, no claims of foul are admissible, no blow can be struck too low. From the sidelines it may seem that the battle is waged not so much for the trophy as it is to best a rival and to vent talents for competition. Knowing that they glory in the gory exercise, the sportive friend can only cheer them on.

Thus far positive qualities have been

considered; there are negative requirements too. For example, the friend should be a non-interventionist; he should exquisitely abstain from interference with the management, the policy making, the sides taking of the library which he embellishes. He should leave all that to the staff. There must be something in his make-up, his composition, his behavior which goes beyond mere charity and good works. He should be considerate and kind as well.

I would diffidently suggest, however, that a longing for earthly immortality should not be detected in the paragon we have been blending. Let him not blushingly insist, with candid modesty, that his name be carved over the portico. Far better to have his gifts recorded in unostentatious but special bookplates, or in a column in the bursar's ledger. For he cannot, if he would, attain anonymity and invisibility. Do what he may to prevent it, he will be gratefully and enduringly remembered through at least one eternity. He can count on that assurance.

HENRY SCHUMAN

1899-1962

The Friends of Duke University Library have sustained a great loss in the death of Henry Schuman. For many years he served faithfully as a member of the Executive Committee of this organization. The Library as it now is reflects in many ways the catholicity of taste and the versatility of intellect which were typical of Henry Schuman and the other early Friends with whom he was associated.

Three Friends of the Library who were also for many years friends of Mr. Schuman have written the tributes which appear below. Mr. Cavanagh since November 1962 has been director of the Duke University Medical Center Library, professor of medical literature, and curator of the Josiah C. Trent Collection in the History of Medicine. Mrs. Semans is well known as the chairman of the Friends of the Library. Dr. Warner Wells is an associate professor of surgery in the University of North Carolina School of Medicine. His contribution is printed here with the kind permission of Mr. Alfred N. Brandon, editor of the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, in which the article originally appeared in January 1963.

HENRY Schuman, a long-time friend of Duke libraries and in particular of the Trent Collection in the history of medicine, died in New York at the age of 63 on September 19, 1962.

Beginning as a general antiquarian bookseller in Detroit in 1932, Mr. Schuman developed into the most knowledgeable specialist dealer in America in rare medical and scientific

books. From the beginning he guided the growth of the Trent Collection, and it may be said to be the product of an unusually close partnership between a collector and a dealer who happened also to be friends.

Mr. Schuman's publishing venture in the 1940's and 1950's must be regarded as a resounding success if one considers the titles issued, in particular the *Life of Science* series and the *Vesalius Bio-bibliography*. Under his own masthead he began publication in 1946 of one of the two important periodicals in the history of medicine now appearing in the United States, *The Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*. Nevertheless, Mr. Schuman's business was not a great financial success and was sold in 1953.

In 1958 he was instrumental in bringing the Liechtenstein Collection of sixteenth and seventeenth century law and theology to Duke, and he made many personal gifts to the libraries. But it is as a cogent buyer and seller of books with a genius for offering books to the persons to whom they should rightly belong and for arousing enthusiasm in those persons for the right books, that his real contribution was made.

A capable musician who usually carried a violin with him on business trips

in the expectation of joining some impromptu chamber group, a witty observer and raconteur, he was known as a delightful companion and lover of all

good things by virtually every book-buying devotee of medical history in this country.

—G. S. T. Cavanagh

IF one could pick up friendship in one's hand, turn it about and show its beauty, describing it wouldn't be so arduous. But one can neither measure this wonder of life nor articulate its meaning. As one privileged to be a friend of Henry Schuman, I can only say that all the qualities in true friendship were embodied in him: companionship, nobility, loyalty, and sacrifice.

From the time that my late husband, Dr. Josiah C. Trent, purchased his first rare medical book from Henry Schuman in 1938, there grew a wonderful companionship and a plan to develop the medical collection as well as the Whitman collection—both for Duke University. Henry Schuman, realizing our interest in Walt Whitman, acquired for us the Dr. Richard Maurice Bucke group of the poet's manuscripts and was responsible for much of the most valuable part of that collection. Henry introduced us to Henry Sigerist, John Fulton, Chauncey Leake and other great figures in the field of medical history; and this stimulating circle of friends gave support to the development of a great library in a Southern medical school. Later, we made the decision to put all our efforts in the medical collection and in 1942 gave the

Whitman books and manuscripts to Duke University.

Henry Schuman supported enthusiastically the idea that since the large Eastern schools had concentrated heavily in early European works, a fine library in the South might well specialize in great discoveries in American medicine. In addition to his efforts in book and manuscript hunting, he gave much thought to the direction the Trent library would take. In one of his letters he suggested, "If you have the notion of making Duke a center for cultural medicine, for making your collection vital and significant the most effective way is to get a person specially qualified to use and teach the field—a medical historian. . . . Everybody talks now about humanities but there seems to be money available for everything: buildings, even books, but not for the right kind of human beings who can give meaning to these things. . . ." This came at a time when he was consultant to the Trent Collection, a job he was doing as a labor of love until the medical school could obtain a budget increase. Two years ago he sparked the establishment of a Friends of the Trent Collection, which brought a lively and stimulating response from medical

alumni. About the same time he and my husband, Dr. James H. Semans, started building a definitive group of books in the history of urology. As we see some of their goals being reached and their dreams realized, it is sad to think that the founder of the library and its consultant cannot be witnesses to these developments; but when we saw Henry Schuman in the hospital as late as September 1962, a few weeks prior to his death, he was brightly enthusiastic and tremendously grateful over the events taking place to vitalize the Trent Collection with budget, space and personnel.

Since the Schumans lived in New York City, it might seem that we would have little time for anything but book discussions when we had brief visits. Henry, however, had a deep effect on many other phases of our life. He shared with us his enthusiasm for drama, literature, music and movies; and for almost twenty-three years he scarcely saw a play without mailing us the playbill, annotated with his comments. His taste in cultural affairs was impeccable; and we, as a family, rarely attended a concert, went to the theatre

or read a book without asking ourselves, "What would Henry think of this?" I know that without him we will never again have quite the same ecstatic delight of sharing cultural experiences.

One does not know so vivid a person as Henry Schuman for almost a quarter of a century without carrying his advice, his influence, and his inspiration the rest of the way. He and his wife, Ida, formed a perfect team of closeness and understanding for each other and of feeling and tenderness for others. Henry's great cherishing of real democracy and what it can mean to the dignity of each human being stands out for me above all his other great qualities. He was a true practitioner of the democratic ideal. A favorite quotation from Benjamin Franklin reminds me of Henry's belief about each individual, his freedom, and his right to a peaceful world. "God grant that not only the love of liberty but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man may pervade all the nations of the earth, so that a philosopher may set his foot anywhere on its surface and say: 'This is my country.'"

—*Mary Biddle Trent Semans*

HENRY Schuman was born near Odessa, Russia, on 15 May 1899 and died in New York on 19 September 1962. His death marked the passing of a distinguished antiquarian bookseller in medicine and science, a dedicated

humanist, and a friend to libraries, medical librarians, and students of the history of science.

Brought by his parents to this country when aged about two years, Mr. Schuman grew up in New York, where he

attended the De Witt Clinton High School. Later, he migrated to Detroit and until the early 1930's engaged in a ball-bearing business. During this period he attended the University of Michigan and became a rather serious private collector in the history of science. In the meantime his business enterprise flourished as an undeniable financial success. When he later terminated the business, it was not for reasons of the great depression but in order to indulge more fully his, by then, highly developed interests and knowledge in the history of science and medicine. By 1938 Mr. Schuman had a solid reputation for discrimination and excellence in this rare book field with a salesroom just off Woodward in downtown Detroit. Those who remember Mr. Schuman in this period recall the fine old display cases with the books easily accessible in an atmosphere of charm and unhurried grace. His wonderful wife, Ida Walerstein Schuman, came to work there in what was to be a devoted lifetime partnership.

To bibliophiles there was the look, feel, and smell of old books in an atmosphere of a comfortable, useful, and used library. This atmosphere the Schumans brought with them to New York when they transplanted their business in early 1940. To many of us, by far the most pleasant reason for visiting New York was to drop in on them at 20 East 70th Street, or later at 2211 Broadway.

Numerous catalogues issued over the years attest to the breadth and depth of Mr. Schuman's versatility as a collector and dealer in rare and significant science literature. What these catalogues do not indicate is the intimate personal friendship that developed between dealer and collector. It made no difference to Mr. Schuman whether a prospective customer was a wealthy bibliophile looking for a first edition of *De fabrica* or *Dix livres*, a medical librarian with scanty budget trying to make ends meet in a cupboard collection of history, or a third-year medical student stretching his wings for a reprint of Heberden's classic paper on angina pectoris. He shared with each the pleasure of collecting and could often supply quite casually some anecdotal provenance worth more than the item sought. For example, when I once asked him to find me a copy of Macmichael's *Gold-headed Cane*, he found for me the one copy that had Harvey Cushing's signature and earliest bookplate, in all likelihood one of the very first volumes Cushing procured in his long career as a collector.

Mr. Schuman's prodigious range as a bookseller was sustained after he ventured into the publishing field. Here, I think, we get vivid insight into the pitch of his mind. He published a few items before leaving Detroit, one of which was a book of poems by Katherine Anne Porter considerably before her reputation was established. Among

specific publications noted in the developing New York period one finds *The Harvey Cushing Collection of Books and Manuscripts*, *The Bibliography of Vesalius*, *The Earliest Printed Book on Wine*, *A Catalogue of Incunabula and Manuscripts in the Army Medical Library*, *Amiable Autocrat: A Biography of Oliver Wendell Holmes*, *Drake's Pioneer Life in Kentucky*, *Sir William Osler's Aphorisms*, *Montagu's On Being Human*, etc.

The Life of Science Library, begun in 1946, was a carefully planned series of books on the *history* of science, reflecting the ideas and discoveries throughout history that have contributed to the advancement of man and society: Copernicus, Bacon, Goethe as scientist, Watt and steam power, Cajal, Silliman, Cushing, Lind, Semmelweiss, Darwin, Ehrlich, and Paracelsus. Included also are *Essays in the History of Civilization* by Sarton, *A History of Anesthesia* by Robinson, and *The Story of the Ship* by Gibson. Other books in this series contain a history of technology and engineering, a history of the Royal Society, and the story of the Smithsonian Institution and its leaders.

Another realm of human experience attracted Mr. Schuman; and, as a result, his imprint is found in books on the history of religion, Thanksgiving,

Christmas, Halloween, Easter, Purim and Hanukkah, Passover, and Chinese festivals.

The last volume that, to my knowledge, carries the name of Henry Schuman is a recent Dover Publication entitled *Classics of Medicine and Surgery*, the reprint of Camac's 1909 Saunders edition of outstanding medical classics.

As I sit before my desk with the volumes around me that are listed above (and many more), Henry Schuman's effort to influence thinking in the immediate pre- and post-atomic era relative to our scientific and cultural heritage is impressive. To have had the spirit and determination to undertake, in 1946, the vehicle of formal and professional publication as a means of achieving this goal is even more impressive.

Encompassing Mr. Schuman's professional life was the talented violinist sponsoring a chamber music quartet, the gourmet with whom it was a delight to explore the nation's restaurant scene or share recipes at home, and the philosopher who looked so closely at life that he had the poignant sense of humor to sustain not only himself but also many others.

Lovers of books have lost a devoted friend.

—Warner Wells

NEWS OF THE LIBRARY

FRIENDS OF DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY DINNER

GEORGE H. Healey, Professor of English and Curator of Rare Books at Cornell University, is to be the speaker at the Friends of Duke University Library dinner on Thursday, April 25. He has chosen as his topic, "The Bright World of Rare Books."

Professor Healey is an authority on Daniel Defoe, William Wordsworth, and the famous brothers, Stanislaus and James Joyce. In 1942 he edited *Wordsworth's Pocket Notebooks* with a commentary; in 1946, Daniel Defoe's *Meditations*; and in 1955, the edition of Defoe's letters that is regarded as definitive. In 1957 he compiled the descriptive catalogue of the Wordsworth Collection in the Cornell University Library. His most recent work is an edition of Stanislaus Joyce's *The Dublin Diary*.

THE DUKE DIVINITY SCHOOL LIBRARY LECTURE

WEDNESDAY, April 24, is the date set for the 1963 Divinity School Library Lecture.

The speaker is to be Dr. Ralph Washington Sockman, who has been a most welcome guest on the Duke campus many times and who has preached in the University Chapel on several of those occasions. Dr. Sockman is widely

known as a radio personality and as the author of numerous books—his most recent being *The Meaning of Suffering*, published in 1961; but it is as a minister that he has had his greatest impact. From 1917 until 1962 he served as pastor of Christ Church (Methodist) in New York.

"The Spiral of the Spirit" is the title of Dr. Sockman's lecture, the fourteenth in the series of Divinity School Library Lectures established by the Reverend George Brinkmann Ehlhardt in 1948.

BOOKS ON TOBACCO DISPLAYED IN RALEIGH

ABOUT fifteen books selected from the Duke University Library to illustrate the theme, "Tobacco in North Carolina," were placed on display in the exhibition area of the new State Legislative Building in Raleigh on February 1. The suggestion for the exhibit came from Mr. Edwin Gill, Treasurer of North Carolina and a member of the Friends' Executive Committee.

The tobacco exhibit, along with several other exhibits prepared for the opening of the new building, was on view at the beginning of the session of the General Assembly. The tobacco materials included works on the history, production, marketing, and manufacturing of tobacco, and publications

designed to aid tobacco growers. The Arents Tobacco Collection was represented by the first volume of its monumental catalogue. Books by Joseph C. Robert, Nannie May Tilley, and James A. Thomas were featured in the display, as well as a number of practical pamphlets issued by the North Carolina State Experiment Station.

A NOTABLE RETIREMENT

MISS Wixie E. Parker, Periodicals Librarian of the Duke University Library, retired from the staff on January 31 after a long career of faithful service. Her friends and associates honored her with a testimonial dinner on February 5 in the West Campus Union. Miss Parker, who was graduated from old Trinity College in 1920, was appointed Periodicals Librarian of the Trinity College Library in September 1924. Her retirement is notable in that it leaves the Library staff for the first time without a single member appointed in the period before the change from Trinity College to Duke University.

Long a staunch Friend and supporter of the Library, Miss Parker will continue to reside in Durham. She has the best wishes of the Friends of the Library for a happy and fruitful retirement.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

AMONG the books recently added to the collections in the Library are many of unusual interest or impor-

tance. They deserve more than casual mention. Since the last issue of *Library Notes* was published not long ago, it seems best to devote this space to describing several of these more interesting acquisitions instead of giving the usual list or summary. The books in any university library must of necessity cover a very wide range of subject matter. Even the small sampling given here is impressive in its variety.

The antiquities of Herculaneum are dealt with in the ten-volume set entitled *Delle antichità di Ercolano* (Napoli, 1755-1831), of which the Library has acquired seven volumes. The excavation of Herculaneum, the famous city destroyed along with Pompeii in the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79, was one of the wonders of the eighteenth century. The digging was begun in 1738 and continued, attended with much scholarly excitement, until 1780. An archbishop named Ottavio Antonio Bayardi went from Rome to Naples and attempted single-handedly to report on the discoveries at Herculaneum. His *Catalogo degli antichi monumenti dissotterrati dalla discoperta città di Ercolano* was published at Naples in 1755. The antiquarians, not fully satisfied with the archbishop's catalogue, decided tactfully to relieve him of further reporting and to assign the task to more competent hands. Thus in 1755 the R. Accademia ercolanese di archeologia was founded by Bernardo Tanucci, the Neapolitan secretary of

state, to supervise the excavations and publish the findings. *Delle antichità di Ercolano* is the archeological report of the Academy, in nine huge folio volumes dated 1757-1831, with Bayardi's book graciously permitted to lead off as the "preliminary volume." The Library of Congress catalogue says that the archbishop's contribution is "generally regarded as belonging to the series"—and so leaves the matter neatly suspended. The nine regular volumes are sumptuous books indeed, filled with expert descriptions and elegant engravings which moved M. Brunet to exclaim "ouvrage . . . magnifiquement exécuté." Volumes I-IV and VII bear the title *Le pitture antiche di Ercolano e contorni* and dates between 1757 and 1779. Volumes V and VI are *De' bronzi di Ercolano e contorni*, 1767-1771. Volume VIII is *Le lucerne ed i candelabri d'Ercolano e contorni*, 1792. Volume IX is F. Carelli's *Dissertazione esegetica intorno all' origine ed al sistema della sacra architettura press i Greci*, 1831. The Duke University Library now has all volumes except the sixth, seventh, and ninth of this important first edition.

Many of the vivid and imaginative engravings of Giovanni Battista Piranesi (1720-1778) are handsomely reproduced in *The Magnificence of Rome*, published in 1962 by a New York firm. The printing was done, appropriately enough, in Italy. The edition was limited to two hundred copies, of which the Duke copy has the honor to be

number one. Piranesi, a man of northern Italy, was impressed by the grandeur, architectural expertness, and beauty of the ruins of Rome; her aqueducts, her buildings, even her sewers were to him awe-inspiring masterpieces. In the words of Mario Praz, author of the introduction to the 1962 reprint, Piranesi "had fallen under the spell of the splendours of Rome and of the myth of Rome which, whether it had a firm foundation or not, played an active part in the cultural and artistic development of Europe. What does it matter if not all Romans resembled Horatius, Brutus or Camillus? It was sufficient that Plutarch had represented them as such and that the Renaissance and the eighteenth century believed what Plutarch wrote." Piranesi's pictures offer much the same human insight into ancient life as may be found in the "classical" plays of the Elizabethan dramatists. The details are sometimes anachronistic, but the spirit of antiquity on the grand scale seems to live and breathe through these works of art.

The collection of incunabula in the Duke University Library has grown to a total number of forty-five by the recent addition of the *Fasciculus temporum*, Strassburg, Johann Prüss, 1488, attributed to Werner Rolevinck. This universal history in chronicle form was so popular in its day that no less than thirty-two editions between 1473 and 1500 are recorded by Hain; the 1488 edition is twenty-fourth in order among

the thirty-two. It is a close reprint of the edition issued by Prüss one year earlier, but with different types in the title and headlines and one line less in the columns of the "tabula." It contains the interpolations of the Cluniac Heinrich Wirzburg de Vach first introduced in 1481. The most famous of these occurs at the year 1457 in the chronicle and pertains to the invention of printing. The author declaims ardently that this art of arts, this science of sciences, the most subtle ever heard of in all ages, originated "about this time" in the city of Mainz, and by its swiftness and power rendered available to all men the treasures of knowledge which all by natural instinct desire. Thus, he says, the world was enabled by one vast leap to soar into the light, leaving the profound darkness of ignorance behind. In the Duke copy there are manuscript initials, paragraph marks, and rubrications. The neat woodcut illustrations have been watercolored. The copy is in good condition, and only the last two leaves (blank) are wanting.

The two items next to be described are in the collection which was acquired from the heirs of F. Darlington Wardle, Town Clerk of Bath, England, and which was the subject of a general discussion in the last issue of *Library Notes*. The first is an oddity with the startling title *A Quaint Treatise on Flees*. The anonymous author is described as "an old man well known on the Derbyshire streams as a first-class

fly-fisher a century ago"; and the "flees" are, of course, artificial fishing flies cunningly constructed out of such handy materials as silk and feathers. The book, which was published in London in 1876, is beautifully illustrated with actual samples of flies and fishhooks of various sizes mounted in twenty-two recessed ovals. Several manuscripts on the subject of fly fishing are inserted, along with a clipping from the *London Times*, 3 March 1932, concerning a fly known as "March Brown."

Sir Thomas and Lady Wardle had a wide circle of literary friends, among whom was Mr. Samuel L. Clemens of Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A. The second Wardle item to be described is a copy of Clemens' *Following the Equator*, 1898, presented by the author to Lady Wardle. The book has two Mark Twain manuscripts inserted: a single-page New Year's greeting written in the third person, probably for the year 1901; and a two-page note of condolence to Sir Thomas upon the death of Lady Wardle, dated November 2, 1902. Both are on paper with mourning borders. The latter contains some solemn thoughts on mortality and human ills, which reflect the increasing gloom of Clemens' last few years.

The missionary zeal characteristic of nineteenth-century New England is well represented in Edwin Welles Dwight's *Memoirs of Henry Obookiah, a Native of Owhyhee, and a Member of the Foreign Mission School; Who*

Died at Cornwall, Conn. Feb. 17, 1818, Aged 26 Years, New-Haven, 1818. With this are bound, as issued, three related publications with the same imprint: Lyman Beecher's *A Sermon Delivered at the Funeral of Henry Obookiah*, Joseph Harvey's *The Banner of Christ Set Up*, and Herman Daggett's *An Inauguration Address*. The Foreign Mission School in Cornwall, Connecticut, was formally opened on May 6, 1818, with the Reverend Herman Daggett as principal, for the purpose of training missionaries for the Sandwich Islands. "Owhyhee" is merely "Hawaii" in its original English spelling; it is the chief island of the group that Captain James Cook named for his patron, the fourth Earl of Sandwich. The four items—two of them, unhappily, incomplete—form a significant unit of early Americana. The intrepid missionaries of New England may have seemed overzealous to some people of their own time or later; but their goal of world-wide Christianization was to them praiseworthy, and their efforts had results, not always desirable but undeniably world-wide, and in the long run more beneficial than otherwise to human civilization.

In *The Immortal Mentor*, Philadelphia, 1796, the Duke University Library acquired another publication related, though in quite a different way, to the missionary movement. The compiler of *The Immortal Mentor* was the Rev-

erend Mason Locke Weems, justly famous for his best known fabrication, the story of George Washington and the cherry-tree, and for his untiring efforts as an educational missionary in his own land. Rarely have so many gifts been showered upon a single individual. Parson Weems has achieved an immortality far greater than that of the *Mentor* as Washington's first biographer, as one of the first two clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America to be ordained after the Revolution, as a book salesman *par excellence*, as a flamboyant author, and as a consummate liar. Whatever the medieval Schoolmen may have done, the Reverend Mr. Weems wasted no time on the question, "Whether it be just to teach morality by feigned examples." He knew well the value of good music and good stories, and rolled merrily along from Philadelphia to South Carolina in his covered "Jersey waggon," a veritable Parnassus on wheels, containing books and pamphlets for the edification of youth and age alike. Most of his stock belonged to the publisher Matthew Carey of Philadelphia, whose agent he was, but he was in many cases his own salesman and was both author and publisher of several of his best-selling items. When his covered wagon reached a likely spot, the jolly Parson would stop, get out his fiddle, and attract a crowd—the first indispensable step in successful advertising. Bishops might frown, Truth might blush, but

Weems was fired with the truest apostolic zeal and was unsparing in his efforts to win converts to the book. The book-starved rural Americans welcomed him, listened to his music and his smooth talk, and then fell over one another in their haste to acquire learning and morality in the shape of printed biographies, sermons, tracts, Bibles, moral essays, poetry, and books of every other genre.

The Immortal Mentor; or, Man's Unerring Guide to a Healthy, Wealthy, and Happy Life was the first of Weems' own productions. It is a "how to succeed" manual, made up of three parts: (1) advice on matters of health, translated from works by Luigi Cornaro, Hippocrates, Plutarch, and others; (2) Benjamin Franklin's *The Way to Wealth; Advice to a Young Tradesman*; and (3) T. Scott's *A Sure Guide to Happiness; On Social Love*. The commercial success of the *Mentor* may have been due in part to a blurb written by none other than George Washington himself and displayed on the title page of most of the editions. At any rate, Parson Weems soon became a living example of health, wealth, and happiness. He produced the *Life of Washington* in 1800, hardly foreseeing even in his brightest mood that it was destined to go through more than seventy editions and permanently to fix the stereotype of the Father of His Country. Weems then proceeded with three other biogra-

phies, of Francis Marion, Benjamin Franklin, and William Penn, and a long series of political and moral tracts: *The Philanthropist; or, A Good Twenty-five Cents Worth of Political Love Powder for Honest Adamsites and Jeffersonites*; *The Drunkard's Looking Glass*; *God's Revenge against Murder, or The Drowned Wife. A Tragedy*; *The Bad Wife's Looking Glass, or God's Revenge against Cruelty to Husbands*; *God's Revenge against Adultery*; and, finally, *Hymen's Recruiting Sergeant, or The New Matrimonial Tattoo for Old Bachelors*. The Duke Library has all but one of these works.

It would be unfair to portray Parson Weems as merely an itinerant clown or to suggest that he was a mountebank. His educational intentions were quite serious—many would add, quite good—and certainly he was a clergyman of dignity and devoutness when occasion required. The Duke University Library has a small collection of letters written by Weems in his latter years. One of these, written June 4, 1816, to James Webb, Esq., Attorney at Law in Essex in Middlesex (Virginia), shows the Parson in one of his more solemn aspects. He wrote: "I sh[oul]d be sad indeed . . . were it not for the blessed hope that all the virtuous pleasures & friendships of this life, tho' often gratifying in a high degree will, thro the great Go[od]ness of God be succeeded by such as are far nobler. . . ."

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THE organization known as The Friends of Duke University Library was established in 1935 as a means of encouraging and coördinating activities directed toward the development of the Library. The organization has two major purposes:

To strengthen interest in the work of the Library and a realization of the present and future importance of the Library to the University's advancement;

To increase the usefulness of the Library to the University community and to scholars generally.

Annual membership in The Friends of the Library is extended to all persons who make monetary gifts or gifts of books, manuscripts, or other materials to the Library, or render services to the organization, to the value of five dollars each year. Life membership is accorded, upon vote of the Executive Committee of the Friends, to donors making outstanding contributions.

LIBRARY NOTES

A BULLETIN ISSUED FOR

The Friends of Duke University Library

April 1964

Number 38

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY • DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

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A BULLETIN ISSUED FOR

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OPUSCOLI

THE PAMPHLETS IN THE GUIDO MAZZONI COLLECTION

READERS consulting the Duke University Library catalog may have noticed that nowadays every tray contains some cards bearing the stamp, "Mazzoni Collection." These cards represent pamphlets—*opuscoli*—bought from the heirs of Guido Mazzoni in 1948.

The original purchase included, along with some 23,000 books, 67,000 pamphlets and reprints which had been meticulously boxed and recorded by Mazzoni himself or under his direction. An article on this collection appeared in *Library Notes*, January, 1950.

The rarities, reference books, and other materials of special interest have been separated and assigned to appropriate departments of the Library.

The pamphlets, however, are being held together for the most part as Mazzoni arranged them. New cards in American style have now been made for a substantial number of these

opuscoli; but until this task is completed, Mazzoni's own handwritten catalog will continue to serve. Visitors using it sometimes comment upon its resemblance to the catalogs found in older Italian institutional libraries.

The wonder is that such completeness and accuracy could be achieved in a personal collection. Virtually every *opuscolo* is listed. The pamphlet boxes themselves are in admirable order—with never the smallest item out of place, it would seem. Rare defects, such as a mutilated leaf, are conscientiously noted.

Mazzoni's specialty was literature, most of all the literature of his own language. Accordingly, among the *opuscoli* as in the book collection, one finds chiefly Italian classics, nineteenth-century verse and prose writings, critical and biographical studies. Around this core, his interest extended into many fields. The literature of other languages, music and the visual arts,

history, and even to a limited degree Oriental religions and botany are represented. Meanwhile, within the collection one can distinguish at least two quite clearly circumscribed sub-collections, so to speak, some unique pieces, and several aspects of the material that suggest possibilities for research.

One "sub-collection" consists of a considerable number of opera librettos, which may well prove of value to the musicologist. Because Mazzoni arranged his *opuscoli*, not by subject or type, but apparently in approximately the order in which he acquired them, it will not be possible to indicate the extent of either the libretto group or any other until cataloging has been completed. The earliest of the opera librettos so far seen is Sebastiano Cherici's *Amore piaga ogni core*, printed in Pistoia by Stefano Gatti in 1698. (A group of librettos for oratorios, though much smaller in total number, begins somewhat earlier.) One's curiosity is aroused upon finding that Cherici's name is not listed in any of the relevant major source books.

Reviewing the librettos chronologically, one encounters not only names from the great Italian galaxy—Cimarosa, Bellini, Verdi, and Mascagni—but also many who are no longer well remembered. Composers of other countries are represented, too, but almost every edition is in Italian and is designated for performance on a specified

date in one of the famous Italian opera houses.

Evidently it was common practice before the end of the nineteenth century to print a libretto for a single performance, much as today one prints a program. Many of the older librettos indicate names not merely of the principal performers but also of every member of the orchestra, impresario, designers of scenes and costumes, and the copyist who wrote out the orchestral parts. Surprisingly, the name of the composer or librettist, and occasionally both, may be omitted. This is true even of such famous artists as Rossini and Felice Romani. One can hardly suppose that in these cases the omission constituted a slight; perhaps opera goers knew these names so well that it seemed needless to print them.

Some librettos include choreographic directions for one or two ballets. These may appear after the actual opera text, or between acts, seemingly in order of performance. Choreographer, dancers, and others connected with the production of the ballets are regularly listed along with those who presented the opera.

Another notable group of pamphlets is that of the brief works published for weddings. Though literary epithalamia have been written since antiquity, it seems that Italy is the only country ever to develop the custom of issuing a publication as a part of the wedding

festivities. According to the *Dizionario-enciclopédico italiano*, the practice probably began during the second half of the eighteenth century; it became especially popular during the nineteenth. Usually friends or relatives prepared these publications, and copies were sent out prior to the wedding.

Among the eight hundred or more *pubblicazioni per nozze* so far cataloged in the Mazzoni Collection, one finds original verse, excerpts from the poetry of ancient and modern languages—with Catullus as a favorite for translation into Italian—and prose works of all sorts. For weddings involving prominent families, it was not uncommon to edit documents relating to the family history or to places where their influence had been felt.

A fair percentage of the works published have no discernible connection with either spouse directly—or with any wedding theme. Hitherto unpublished letters of notable persons are found, along with archives and studies of all kinds. For the Fumagalli-Sajni wedding in Florence in 1892, Alfredo Lenzi published an Italian bibliography of books on card games. It seems that sometimes a work undertaken quite independently must have reached a timely completion just when one of the author's friends was about to be married, and a few prefatory lines might then be added to present the monograph as a *pubblicazione per*

nozze. A substantial representative of this type was issued for the Zambeccari-Politi wedding (Piacenza, 1836)—an 87-page commentary on Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy*, dedicated to the bride. The author ("G.-B. N.") explains that this is a subject with which he has been occupied; he feels the limitations of his own capacities, but "dico solo che è buona l'intenzione dell'offerta."

For the Petraglione-Serrano wedding (Florence, 1903) there appeared two sonnets in the fourteenth-century Italian of Antonio Pucci, one voicing certain complaints and threats addressed by the poet to a mouse and the other the mouse's reply, indicating that this small animal had things well under control.

Another diverting note was produced for the Buzzacarini-Bojani wedding in Padua, 1853. In a short poem, the bridegroom's thirteen-year-old cousin, Ettore Bonturini, addressing the bridegroom's mother, first explains that he is performing the amenities because his own mother is ill, and

Il Pappà poi fra i Codici sommerso
Non trova modo di comporre un verso.

(And Papa must in codices immerse
Himself, and can't compose a single verse.)

Ettore then expresses the family's happiness and good wishes, and finally admonishes his great-aunt:

E poichè di esser Nonna hai molta fretta
Devo dire un gran ver che non ti alletta;

Per quanto lessi e buccinare intesi
 Non ci vogliono men di nove Mesi,
 Son troppi, ma così natura impose
 E convien rassegnarsi a queste cose.

(But since it's clear that you can hardly wait
 To be grandmother, and to celebrate,
 A truth unwelcome I must tell you now:
 Less than nine months you simply can't allow.
 It is too long, but nature so designed,
 And to such things we have to be resigned.)

A work by G. Levantini-Pieroni, though allegedly for Eugenio Dewit and Luisa Fatti on the day of their wedding (February 7, 1872), can hardly have served the usual purpose. Entitled *Il Matrimonio Civile*, it is a bitter satire on the secular proceeding, which was no doubt still under considerable discussion subsequent to the adoption of the Napoleonic Code in 1865-66. Levantini-Pieroni is the author of several true wedding publications, as well as of other occasional pieces found in the Mazzoni Collection.

Because the *pubblicazioni per nozze* were usually issued in limited editions, the Library considered housing them in the Department of Rare Books, until it became clear that their number would make the transfer impractical. From time to time, however, some item designated by Mazzoni as a "pamphlet" proves unmistakably to be a rarity. One such is a Milan, 1503, edition of poems by Serafino dei Ciminelli. Though the copy lacks the entire first signature, there was little difficulty in identifying the work. A

note by Mazzoni supplied the author's name, and the colophon indicated that the printing was done by Petro Martire di Mantegatii, "ad instancia dei Fr. De Legnano." But no such edition is listed in Brunet, Graesse, or any other comparable source book. Mazzoni's library includes a study by Mario Menghini, *Le rime di Serafino de' Ciminelli dell' Aquila* (Bologna, 1894), in which the edition is discussed and its colophon reproduced. Menghini states that he has been able to trace only one copy, and in a footnote adds: "È posseduta dall' amico prof. G. Mazzoni, che con la solita sua cortesia volle metterla a mia disposizione." Thus it would appear that Duke now owns the only recorded copy of this little-known edition.

A provocative line of study that could be pursued through the works accumulated by Mazzoni is the history of censorship in modern Italy. This is a complex topic, interwoven with ecclesiastical, factional, and all kinds of special interests, and showing its effects in many types of writing. The 1698 Cherici libretto already mentioned carries this declaration:

Le parole Fato, Deità &c. sono scherzi d'Ingegno poetico, non sentimenti d'Animo Catolico.

(The words, Fate, Deity, etc., are the sporting of poetic imagination, not the sentiments of a Catholic spirit.)

Such declarations frequently, though not always, accompany plays whose

characters are drawn from classical mythology. Some, but not all, bear the official ecclesiastical *imprimatur* as well.

Another aspect of censorship is suggested by a 204-page *opuscolo* in a publisher's paper cover showing the title, *Grammatica della lingua tedesca*, and a paragraph of advertising matter which stresses the importance of having young people learn German. But upon opening the book, one is greeted by the true title: *Lettere di Yorick ad Elisa e di Elisa a Yorick, dall' inglese . . .* Milano, 1815. Apparently, banned books are sometimes marketed in disguising covers.

Some of the *opuscoli* are political tracts of one kind or another. Mazzoni became a member of the Italian Senate in 1910 and thereafter accumulated addresses delivered by his colleagues. A few of these show imprints other than that of Forzani, the Senate typographer. Review of this material might reveal dissenting voices during the establishment of the Fascist regime, though government publications in later years become quite stereotyped.

Mazzoni himself appears from all accounts to have been a liberal and to have felt a real concern for social issues. Notably, he was active in groups organized to combat anti-Semitism; and their literature, as might be expected, is represented among the *opuscoli*. He showed some interest in

the education of women. A collection purchased in Italy would hardly be expected to yield an early New Zealand imprint; but one is to be found: Johanne Lohse's *Mistaken Views on the Education of Girls*, 2nd ed., Christchurch, N.Z., 1885. There are also a number of tracts on the education of women in Italy.

No doubt it was Mazzoni's study of Italian literature that first prompted him to collect writings in other languages for comparative purposes. He assembled a good number of original works and translations not only from French, German, and English, but also from some less commonly studied languages of Central Europe and even Asia. The English-speaking reader is intrigued to discover *Evangelina*, by Enrico Wadsworth Longfellow; *Paradiso perduto*, by Giovanni Milton; several plays by Guglielmo Shakespeare, including *La tempesta*, *Macbetto*, and *Il sogno d'una notte d'estate*. Gray's *Elegy* may be read in an Italian rendering by Lorenzo Mancini. The distinguished linguist Emilio Teza translated Wordsworth's "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood"; but evidently he had reservations about a title of such length, for he reduced it to *Infanzia ed immortalità*.

Works of a humorous nature are scattered through the collection. Ignaz von Born's satirical *Monachologia* ap-

pears in Latin and Italian. It describes the "genus" and twelve "species" of monk, along the lines of a botanical study, and includes plates of the "specimens," showing tonsures, headdresses, habits, undergarments, and sundry paraphernalia. Three parodies of plays by Metastasio, pseudonymously composed by Publio Quintiliano Settimio, must be read against the originals to be appreciated. The title page of the parody *Artaserse* airily indicates publication in China "this year"; *Achille*

in Sciro came out "last year," etc.; but, in fact, the appearance is eighteenth-century Italian.

The Italian literature and historical material have already drawn several scholars to the Duke Library and have served in the completion of two theses. More extensive use of the resources brought together by Mazzoni may be anticipated as cataloging proceeds and the collection becomes more readily available and better known.

—*Elizabeth Lansing*

ROBERT FROST AT DUKE¹

ON June 7, 1948, Duke University honored itself by conferring an honorary degree on Robert Frost, who had several times visited our campus, giving readings from his poems and comments on them. He was here in 1943. In 1945 he spoke at the annual Friends of the Library dinner. The Reverend George Ehlhardt in 1947 presented his valuable Frost collection to the Duke Library; Mr. Frost spoke on that occasion, too. What poems he read at these times or exactly what he said, I cannot remember; but the powerful impression of the man, his rare lyric gift, his humor, his irony are unforgettable. Mr. Frost's style was so direct and simple as almost not to seem a style; his subject matter, drawn often from New Hampshire, was not local but universal; his understanding of people and animals and plants was never given a didactic turn.

Robert Frost, in his own words, had only a lover's quarrel with the world; but "Earth's the right place for love: I don't know where it's likely to go better." All human experience and its communication were to him interesting and respectable, but he would have no truck with sentimentality. In his narrative poems, usually about illness or death, he made no judgments. Even

that most lusciously abused word *home*, he defined only as "the place where when you have to go there/they have to take you in." He distrusted a show of learning, preferring to label "literate" the farmer who felt that he must evolve to stay awake and discard beds (since there is no "right side" to one), and who observed shrewdly that "the slave will never thank his manumitter/which often makes the manumitter bitter." The least display of mind in talk or on paper he welcomed, even that shown by the animate speck moving about where his pen was putting ink. For all that was only "Strictly Departmental," he had an amused distrust. Of happiness he wrote that it "makes up in height for what it lacks in length." Man he saw as in confused, distressful choice between microscope and telescope, sitting back on his fundamental butt, "equally pathetic when sedentary or peripatetic."

All his life Mr. Frost was a swinger of birches, down to earth and up again into the sky. He wrote lyrics, usually in plain speech and without adornments—but the magic was there in the whisper of the long scythe, the wind working against us in the dark, the witness tree outside his window, the woods dark and deep.

The professional readers-into and in-

¹ Robert Frost, a life member of The Friends of Duke University Library, died January 29, 1963.

interpreters of Mr. Frost's poems often did severe injustice to the material. "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" took the worst beating. The poem is not an allegory of the path of life any more than every day of everyone's life is significant and full of beauty and necessity. One might even suppose the poem asserts that horse sense is better than dawdling.

In 1945 Robert Frost gave a pre-publication copy of his dramatic poem, *A Masque of Reason*, to the Duke Library. In this treatment of the Job story the poet worked out some balance between ironic reality and a tenable philosophic faith, although he could not establish a satisfactory relation between man's moral beliefs and desires and his uncertain, often unpleasant and demonstrably (to him, at any rate) undeserved life experience.

There was always the lighter side to Mr. Frost's visits. Some of us would sit around and listen to his reminiscences and anecdotes. Once in London he was invited by Ezra Pound to a "musical evening" where the guests were entertained by Mr. Pound play-

ing the piano with one finger. Another time at one of the women's colleges (Vassar, I believe) a dewy-eyed young thing sitting at his feet asked, "Mr. Frost, do you know Ezra Pound?" The dialog followed something like this:

"Yes, I know Ezra Pound." The answer was given in a highly non-committal tone, the speaker looking a bit like a cornered buffalo.

"Oh, Mr. Frost, he's one of my best friends! I write to him and he answers almost every week."

"Oh, I didn't know. Do they—uh—let him?"

"Oh, yes, Mr. Frost! When I write again, may I send him your love?"

"Uh, no. When I want Mr. Pound to have my love, I'll send it to him."

Many of us saw Robert Frost the last time when he stood bareheaded in the cold wind, reading a poem at the Presidential Inauguration. The land was then already his, and he is now the land's. There can hardly be another like him.

—Marie A. Updike White

GERMAN RESEARCH LIBRARIES, 1963

IN 1963 the Federal Republic of Germany, through the Foreign Office, invited fourteen American librarians to Germany for a four-week study tour. The purpose was to afford them an opportunity to visit libraries, library schools, departments of education, antiquarian book dealers and publishers, and to discuss such topics as the acquisition, preservation, and use of books, professional and technical education, the responsibility of the state for libraries, and the role of the school and city libraries in formal education.

Eight research librarians from Brandeis, the University of California at Los Angeles, Duke, Harvard, Linda Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan, and Princeton left New York on October 6; two days later six public librarians from Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Milwaukee, Sacramento, and Seattle followed. Both groups were briefed in Bonn, but afterward their paths crossed only in Berlin and Frankfurt. My group, the research librarians, spent several days each in Bonn, Frankfurt, Mainz, Munich, Berlin, and Hannover and made side trips to Heidelberg and Göttingen.

Our stay in Frankfurt permitted us to visit the Frankfurt Book Fair, which has superseded the old and renowned Leipzig Book Fair. Exhibits from more than 2200 publishing houses represent-

ing thirty-seven countries filled eight buildings. The official catalog, consisting of more than three hundred pages, proved indispensable in locating particular booths. Thousands of people involved in book production and distribution were in Frankfurt for the Fair; casual visitors who withstood the initial impact of size and numbers soon discovered that they could profitably spend a week browsing in the stalls of special interest to them. Going from Aama-Verlag to Zokeisha, from academic books in Hall 5 to children's books in Hall 12 was an absorbing experience; but after two days among new faces and unfamiliar titles, I found it comfortable to settle down at the combined exhibit of American University Presses and read the latest issue of the *South Atlantic Quarterly* from the Duke University Press. The Duke Press, incidentally, made a good showing in that exhibit.

During the days we were in Germany we visited twelve great university and other research libraries, three of which were established or re-established after 1945: the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt, the Johannes Gutenberg University Library in Mainz, and the Free University in Berlin.

We were, of course, deeply interested in learning at first hand the effects of

World War II upon libraries, the extent of their recovery, and their plans for the accommodation of the larger numbers of students and the ever larger flow of books and journals from the presses. Printed information about library losses in West Germany does not really prepare a person for what he finds.

The first library we saw, that of the University of Bonn, had been completely destroyed; 200,000 volumes, almost a third of the book collection, and the public catalog had been lost. The new building is modern in appearance, modular in construction, and lavish in the use of glass. On the ground floor are the circulation desk, reference department, public catalog, and the principal reading rooms, which have an excellent view of the Rhine River. Rare books, processing and administration are on the second floor; and the book stacks, with a capacity of one and one-half million volumes, are on two floors below ground. The stacks, open only to the staff, are connected to the circulation desk with horizontal and vertical conveyors and pneumatic tubes.

Frankfurt University's library building was likewise devastated; half of its 1,200,000 volumes were lost. The merger of the university library with the city library, the Rothschild Library of Modern Language and Music, the Library for Art and Technology, and

the main library of the city hospitals in 1948 restored the university library to its former size. A seven-million-dollar building is now under construction. Meanwhile, most of the book collection remains in air-raid shelters and is administered by a library staff quartered in the Rothschild Palace.

The library of the Technological University of Berlin (an Institut or Hochschule before the war) was completely destroyed—its building and all of its 180,000-volume book collection. Space has been provided for the present collection in the main building of the university until the erection of a separate library building.

A post-war development, the library of the Free University of Berlin is modern in appearance and similar to that of Bonn in its arrangement. As in most German libraries, its books are shelved in *numerus currens* order; that is, all books in a single year, in the general field of history, say, are placed in order of receipt. This system allows every shelf to be filled to capacity as books are received but obviously rules out not only open stacks but also effective browsing. The conveyors used in both of these libraries should expedite the delivery of books to borrowers. Only ten to fifteen minutes are required at Berlin, but at Bonn students are encouraged to leave their requests and return for the books a few hours later, or even the next day.

The book collection of the Technological Institute of Hannover was saved from destruction; but the library's section of the Institute's main building, an old castle, was burned out. It has been restored for use while a new and separate library building is being completed. Both this new structure and Frankfurt's bear a strong resemblance to American university libraries. Divisional reading rooms are being provided for the humanities, the social sciences, and one or more of the other sciences, each with a special section of stacks containing the most important current book in that field. The principal collections, however, will be shelved in stacks below ground and in the *numerus currens* order. Special collections, technical processing and administrative offices are to be on the top floor.

The University of Munich lost both its library building and 350,000 of the pre-war book collection of 1,200,000 volumes. No building has been constructed for the salvaged books nor for the students needing them. The Technological Institute library, likewise, was a total loss, and only 20,000 volumes were saved. Temporary quarters are being occupied while a new building is planned.

The Bavarian State Library in Munich lost half a million books from its magnificent collection of over two million. Safely stored, fortunately, were

its 20,000 incunabula, the largest collection in the world, and its great Oriental and Slavic collections. More than eighty per cent of its building was leveled. The bomb-scarred main section, which has been repaired, houses the entire operations while a large addition at the rear is being completed.

Göttingen University's distinguished million-volume library was reduced by about 60,000 volumes. The building suffered some damage but has been renovated. Since the town of Göttingen was considered safe from bombing attacks, nearly all of the books were left in the University and were stored in the basement of the library. The major loss, a collection of bound volumes of newspapers, occurred when the cave to which they had been removed was flooded.

The building in progress at the Johannes Gutenberg Library in Mainz has a nine-story stack tower and open shelf room. In this, as in most of the new buildings, air-conditioning is provided for the reading rooms and stacks but not for the areas occupied by administration and other staff operations.

The Heidelberg University library is one of four in West Germany which came through the war relatively untouched. Its book collection, formerly 1,700,000 volumes, is said to have lost 40,000 during the several months of military occupation. We were im-

pressed by the heavy use of all the university libraries, even though it was a vacation month. The main reading room of the Heidelberg University Library, for example, was filled at six o'clock on a beautiful Saturday afternoon.

In depressing contrast to the various evidences of progress in West German libraries is the situation in Humboldt University and in the old Prussian State Library in East Berlin, both of which we were able to visit. Dr. Oskar Tyssko, who directs the library of the old University of Berlin, received us hospitably in his office. For more than two hours we answered questions about support and operations of our own libraries and talked with him about problems associated with research library operations in East Germany: the budget, book-selection methods, sources of acquisitions, and difficulties in rebuilding. He has less than \$50,000 a year to spend on books. The principal reading room of the library was destroyed during the war and has not been restored. Long-range plans of the East German government have earmarked only \$1,250,000 for library buildings in East Berlin to 1970, and that amount will not begin to repair the Humboldt building, to say nothing of providing new space. When we described the new library buildings and those under construction in West Germany, Dr. Tyssko reminded us that

East Germany lacks its resources, that it has not received the kind of financial aid available in the West.

Late in the afternoon we were taken from his office to that of the Prussian State Library, which along with the Berlin Academy of Sciences is located in the same great building. Assistant directors in charge of acquisitions and services to readers met us and, before taking us over the building, answered questions and discussed at length the practices and policies of the library.

Before World War II Germany had no national library such as the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, the British Museum, or the Library of Congress. The Deutsche Bucherei in Leipzig assumed one of the roles of a national library for Germany, as it became a repository for all books published in the country. The Bavarian State Library in Munich, great in its own right, was regarded as a national library by southern Germany. After World War I, the Prussian State Library of Berlin began to maintain a union catalog, issue printed cards, publish a union catalog of incunabula, and perform other services characteristic of a national library; as a consequence, it was referred to as such by most of the world. During the last war almost the entire book collection of this library was evacuated—about two million volumes to the West and a similar number to the East. Those stored in the

West have, for obvious reasons, remained there, and fewer than a million of those stored in the East have been returned; hence the great library that goes back more than three centuries, although reputedly growing at the rate of 80,000 volumes annually, is still only a shadow of the pre-war repository. The principal reading rooms were bombed out and have not been restored.

More depressing, however, than the absence of the great halls and other changes in the physical plant is the current policy under which the collections are developed and utilized. Assistant Directors Genzel and Unger explained to us that subject specialists in the library select the books to be acquired and decide which of these shall be restricted as to use. "East Germans are now experiencing a period of transition, through which they will pass more quickly," one official told us, "if they are not allowed access to ideas that upset and confuse them." Accordingly, such books, journals, and newspapers (including the *New York Times*) as are adjudged harmful, though important enough to be in the library, are marked with a red circle and made available for "research" only, and then under surveillance. "Librarians should make distinctions among readers," our informant continued, "and distinctions among books, and should protect the reader from danger-

ous ideas. Those librarians who insist upon free access to books and ideas are lacking in professional responsibility; by greater vigilance in the past they could have helped the world avoid some tragic errors." A library may be a victim of a deplorable fate in peace as well as in war.

We stayed in West Germany long enough to see that changes in policy and in operation of its research libraries are removing some of the differences that have existed between them and research libraries in this country. More books will be on open shelves and easily accessible to students in the new buildings. Even when stacks are closed, more emphasis will be placed upon service and upon speed of delivery of books. Finally, cooperation in the development of libraries and in facilitating use of collections will be encouraged.

German practices are being adopted by American university libraries in at least one important area. In Germany, the librarian, aided by his staff, is responsible for book selection; he receives no assistance whatsoever from the faculty. He depends altogether upon *referenten*, or subject specialists in the major fields. Each West Germany university library now has on its staff from five to twenty such persons—Ph.D.'s in subject fields—who select books and help catalog them. In this country book selection is more and

more being relegated to the library staff, as members of the faculty find themselves with too little time to continue a service which traditionally they have rendered the university. The result is that libraries are recruiting more staff members with doctorates and are placing them in positions similar to those of the *referenten* in the German libraries.

Anyone visiting West Germany in the second decade following the war is struck by the concern for cultural val-

ues as expressed in the rebuilding of cities. Everywhere priority is being given libraries, museums, opera houses, symphony halls, public parks, and the like. Should my colleagues and I be asked to specify the one aspect of West Germany's post-war development and recovery that impressed us most on this trip, I daresay we would agree unanimously that it is the attention being given these cultural values.

—*Benjamin E. Powell*

A NOTE OF APPRECIATION

The 1963 Friends of Duke University Library dinner was held on Thursday, April 25. George H. Healey, Professor of English and Curator of Rare Books at Cornell University, spoke on "The Bright World of Rare Books." Mrs. James Hustead Semans presided. Her timely remarks are given below for those Friends of the Library who were unable to attend the dinner.

THE following is a note of appreciation. You will wonder why something this long is a "note." It stems from some good things that I have seen on the campus this year. My thoughts regarding them arose from three sources: an article by Harold Taylor in the *Saturday Review*, a recent speech by Dr. Walter Gordy of Duke, and a letter I received from a special group of Duke students addressed to their alumnae. The communication described certain programs the students sponsored, desires they had, and goals they wanted help in achieving.

These were concerned young people. I felt that they were ready for more than we had realized—that the philosophy now dominant in educational institutions is not one that nourishes the imagination of the student to a sufficient extent. I am talking about the solid core of committed students who are here with the sincere purpose of obtaining an education, who attend

classes—those students who have decided that the campus is not a playground. The students who want privileges without concurrent obligations are still around, but they are increasingly defensive.

Just last week, Dr. Gordy told the Wake Forest Phi Beta Kappas that the demand for bright people may force them into a form of slavery in a brain race between this country and Russia. Education is often considered an instrument for increased manpower needs and technical strength in military and political competition. The student feels that the talent search should be directed more properly toward building a more enriching social order. I almost think that Harold Taylor is right, that the success symbols of moon rockets, money, and position belong to the older generation. The young student is looking in a new direction toward a better world for the oppressed, the crowded and hungry, and for the newly independent African. He says he doesn't want to be a student in contrast to being a man who cares. He sees us as being dispassionate, taking careful scrutiny of the possible. He feels he must submit to the present system to gain the marks necessary for future positions, even if it means leading a double life; but he is determined

that his education go on outside the curriculum as well. His attitude is not new. Woodrow Wilson was possessed by the idea that he must have contact with the people of the world. "I want to be near the world," he said. "I want to know the world, to retain all my sympathy with it, even with its crudenesses. I am afraid of being made a mere student."

Harold Taylor says that the student has become a member of a sub-culture within the academic framework. What is the other side of this double life the student insists on maintaining even if he has to go it alone? I had many hints in the letter that I referred to earlier. He attempts to prepare the campus for integration; he attempts to develop programs for study in foreign countries; he works in the slums; the medical student works as clinical assistant in a small hospital or with a general practitioner. A student may work in an African village, compile statistics to help improve poor community telephone service, plan symposia around topics of immediate import, or work on disarmament programs and in political campaigns. These activities will grow by the intensity of student concern and willingness to think freshly. If there is caution to be taken or re-direction to be given, we must become involved with the student in his search for a new society. Campus life in the free context the student desires is a

burden, like democracy, for each of us to carry; and sometimes in his ebullience he places more value on his secondary purpose than on his learning experience. If the student is to feel fulfilled by his activities, however, he needs recognition from those he respects—professors and teachers. We are grateful that there are many such faculty members here who reach out for the student from choice—who like students. And we thank Dr. Knight for saying that Duke must be known as a great teaching university.

This has been a sort of milestone year for student participation in Duke University planning. We are most grateful for the unselfishness of those students who want to have a voice in the planning of the institution. With the betterment of Duke their only motive, they ask to spend hours of committee work for this purpose.

We are also grateful for the various people in the administration and on the faculty who believe in the students to the extent that they not only permit but even encourage this participation. I know there are dozens of fine activities going on such as these: co-operation in planning for building, site visits to see what other institutions are doing, support in high places for Asian and African studies, and more cross-fertilization between departments. I only wish I could cite many more particular situations. One matter relating

to libraries must be pointed out. Disaster to both scholar and librarian occurred last year when the medical library was forced to store hundreds of its volumes in a bonded warehouse. It looked as if there were no solution; but with the real ingenuity of the medical librarian backed by the Dean of the Medical School, the Dean of the Law School was approached about the use of some of his library stack space—and space is legal tender hereabouts. In one of those fine, bold, spontaneous decisions toward helpfulness and progress, Dean Latty offered the area that

his school was not using at the present time. This is typical of someone who cuts through red tape to do the thing that helps the scholar and the student. This is leadership, the type of leadership that adds to the greatness of an institution. Great examples are contagious.

What am I saying by citing these examples? I am thanking all of those individuals and groups who by sharing, reaching, encouraging, and participating are making this a campus where students are expected to be adults.

—*Mary Biddle Trent Semans*

WARRINGTON DAWSON

AT the age of eighty-five in Versailles, France, Warrington Dawson died on September 23, 1962. He had been a Friend of Duke University Library since 1950, consistent and generous. His interest in Duke was especially significant in that, residing principally in Europe since 1900, he was never able to visit the campus.

He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on September 27, 1878, the son of Francis Warrington Dawson and Sarah Morgan Dawson. His father, a Confederate officer and founder of the *Charleston News and Courier*, had a distinguished career in South Carolina journalism and politics; his mother, a member of an illustrious Louisiana family, is best remembered as the author of *A Confederate Girl's Diary*, which her son edited and published. It was the gift of the correspondence of his father and mother that first made Warrington Dawson a Friend, and the two thousand letters and forty-three volumes that he entrusted to the Library are a valuable part of the Southern manuscript collection.

No less than his parents, Mr. Dawson himself had a noteworthy and varied life. His career in journalism began in 1900 as manager of a news bureau in Paris; in 1909 he went as personal secretary to Theodore Roose-

velt on an East Africa and Uganda expedition. During World War I he served as confidential agent for the French Chief of Staff and later for the American government.

With considerable success he turned to the writing of fiction. In recognition of the worth of one of his novels, *The Gift of Paul Clermont*, he was inducted into the French Academy. For other service to France he was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor. Though paralyzed since 1920 and confined to his apartment, Warrington Dawson became such a renowned host that his Parisian home was a mecca for leaders in French, English, and American public life. Joseph Conrad and Rudyard Kipling were his close literary friends; his correspondents included Marshal Joffre, Woodrow Wilson, and, through the years, Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1961 Mr. Dawson began to send to the Library his own voluminous correspondence, drafts and various editions of his books, and other memorabilia. Working under the severe handicaps of age and infirmity, getting help with the packing when help was to be had, he kept up an intermittent flow of packages until his death. The Library has been permanently enriched by his friendship.

—Winston Broadfoot

MARGARET TILLET

MISS Margaret Stanford Tillett, whose quiet charm and devotion to her profession contributed in a large measure to the standards of service maintained by the Duke University Library, died on November 21, 1963, after an illness of several months.

The daughter of the late Wilbur F. and Margaret Stanford Tillett, she was born in Burlington, North Carolina, and grew up in Greenville, North Carolina, and Newport News, Virginia. She was graduated from the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina in 1935 and received a degree in library science from the University of North Carolina in 1938. She be-

longed to both Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Phi Mu.

For three years Miss Tillett served as librarian of Lander College, Greenwood, South Carolina. In 1941 she became Head of the Circulation Department of the Woman's College Library, a position she held until her death.

During her years at Duke she was an active and loyal member of various organizations, among them The Friends of Duke University Library. Miss Tillett will be greatly missed by both the patrons of the Woman's College Library and the Friends who knew her and the excellent quality of her work.

—*Esther Evans*

NEWS OF THE LIBRARY

ALLEN GIFT

DUKE University has received as a gift from George V. Allen, Class of 1924, three dictating and transcribing machines for use in a newly authorized oral history program. Organized on a smaller scale than the pioneer oral history program at Columbia University, the Duke program will record the observations and recollections of men and women of the region distinguished in the professions and the fields of education, government, and finance; visiting scholars, lecturers, and artists; and retired professors and administrators of the University.

Interviewing at the beginning will be conducted by members of the faculty and staff. Much history which otherwise would be lost will be recorded, and the tapes will be preserved in the General Library.

Mr. Allen, President of the Tobacco Institute, has spent most of his life in the service of his country. He has been Ambassador to Iran, Yugoslavia, India, and Greece; and in 1957 he became Director of the U. S. Information Agency, a post he held until 1960. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by Duke University in 1949.

ELECTIONS

GEORGE V. Allen, Professor Frank T. deVyver, Jeremy North,

Professor Ovid W. Pierce, and Mrs. James A. Thomas were elected members of the Executive Committee of The Friends of Duke University Library on April 25, 1963.

Harry Lee Dalton, vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of American Viscose Corporation and a Duke University alumnus, was elected chairman of The Friends of Duke University Library at a meeting of the Executive Committee on January 6, 1964. He succeeds Mrs. James Hustead Semans, who has served with distinction since 1952. Mrs. Semans remains on the committee.

Also at the January meeting, Professor William Thomas Laprade and Professor Wendell H. Stephenson, of the University of Oregon, were elected to life membership. Professor Laprade, now retired, was for many years head of the Duke History Department and has long been a faithful Friend of the Library. Professor Stephenson has given to Duke an extensive collection of his papers, which deal chiefly with American history.

THE DUKE DIVINITY SCHOOL LIBRARY LECTURE

WEDNESDAY, March 11, was the date of the 1964 Divinity School Library Lecture, the fifteenth in the series of lectures established by the

Reverend George Brinkmann Ehlhardt in 1948.

The speaker this year was G. Henton Davies, who in 1951 was elected the first Professor of Old Testament Studies in the University of Durham and in 1958 became the eleventh Principal of Regent's Park Baptist College. Under his leadership the College, a Permanent Private Hall in the University of Oxford, is growing rapidly and is becoming increasingly a mecca for American Baptist professors and students.

Principal Henton Davies has also been for seventeen years a Secretary of the Society for Old Testament Study and is the Old Testament Editor of the *Teachers' Commentary*, the American edition of which is *The Twentieth Century Bible Commentary*. He is now engaged on a commentary on Exodus and on a life of King David.

STUDENT BOOK COLLECTORS

EIGHT students, six men and two women, participated in the 1963 Undergraduate Student Book Collectors Contest. Gaillard F. Ravenel, a senior, won the first prize with an entry called "Selected Books and Catalogues on Art and Aesthetics." Mr. Ravenel has the distinction of having attained the highest award twice, as he also received it in 1961, though with a different collection. Mary Edwards, a junior, won the second prize with

"Poetry, Primarily English and American of the Victorian Period"; and William S. Price, Jr., won the third with a collection called "Art, History, and Literature." Other collections submitted were "Italy and Art," "European and American History," "Chess," "The Family of Man" [human psychology and personality], and "Nineteenth-Century Natural History." At the awards meeting Professor Robert van Kluyve of the English Department spoke on "The Manuscript Thefts of Libri."

Jeremy North of the Gothic Bookshop is conducting the 1964 contest.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

GIFTS from Friends continue to augment the Library's holdings. *Library Notes* would need many additional pages if all titles were to be listed. It is possible only to indicate some of the subjects covered and name a few of the distinguished works.

From Professor Kenneth Clark the Library received an incunabulum, the fifth of five volumes of Aristotle's works brought out by Aldus Manutius over the years 1495-1498. This was the first set of the complete works of Aristotle ever printed, according to the listing in Hain's *Repertorium bibliographicum*. Dr. Clark gave also a manuscript Anastasimatarion, or sequence of traditional troparia for the celebration of the resurrection, with

music in the Chrysanthine notation of the Greek Church. The first leaf of the manuscript is headed:

Ecclesiastical Anastasimatarion which was set to music by Peter, lampadarios, of the Peloponnesus, and transcribed in the way newly developed for music, by Gregory, lampadarios and teacher of the Nation's Public Music School.

This work is on exhibit in the North Tower Lobby.

In the past year the Manuscript Department has received some significant gifts. Professor Wendell H. Stephenson of the University of Oregon gave a collection of about 25,000 items, the earliest dated 1934, the year that he and a group of other historians organized the Southern Historical Association at Atlanta and launched the *Journal of Southern History*. Professor Stephenson was its first editor; he also became co-founder and co-editor of two historical series, the *History of the South* and *Southern Biography*. After he gave up the editorship of the *Journal of Southern History*, he was editor of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for several years. He has, in addition, been a teacher and an administrator at Louisiana State and Tulane universities. His collection is especially valuable for knowledge of Southern historiography.

Mrs. Carl L. Lokke has given the biographical and professional files (*ca.* 4,000 items) of her late husband, Dr.

Carl Ludwig Lokke, of the National Archives. He served there in various capacities for many years but spent the last seven as Chief of the Foreign Affairs Branch. He wrote extensively on French history and archival matters; copies of his writings appear in his papers. They also contain his French history notes and transcriptions of French documents.

Mrs. Jefferson D. Johnson, Jr., gave the bulk of the papers of her late husband, an Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court at the time of his death. Some of these items concern his own political campaigns, but most of them deal with the senatorial campaigns of J. Melville Broughton and Frank P. Graham. He managed both of these campaigns.

Professor William B. Hamilton continues to give generously to the Library. His latest gifts are 549 items and one volume added to the papers of the late Professor William K. Boyd; a water-colored plan carrying this designation, "The Commission Hall Baroda being an extension of the Cantonment Magistrates Court effected and superintended under the sanction of Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., Governor Generals Agent, Special Commissioner and Administrator of the Baroda State by G.E.S., February, 1875"; and correspondence (71 items) of Sir Almeric William FitzRoy written principally

while he was clerk of the Privy Council between 1898 and 1923.

Mr. Allan B. Markham, Sr., gave a hand-drawn map entitled "First Settlers in Durham County—Early Land Grants, 1750-1800." The donor spent many hours in land records research and in drawing the individual plats according to scale.

Mr. E. G. Currin, Jr., gave two collections of family papers. One collection is that of William Dudley Currin (1804 items), a leaf tobacco broker of Winston-Salem. The other is that of William Cornelius Tyree (338 items), a former pastor of Baptist churches in Durham and Raleigh.

Two informative collections of Civil War letters are the papers of Constant C. Hanks (53 items), who served in a New York regiment, and those of James Otis Moore (241 items), who was a surgeon with two companies of Negro troops.

The John Willis Hays Collection, the papers of a prominent Oxford, North Carolina, family, has been increased by about two thousand items and twenty volumes.

Interesting serials have been purchased by the Flowers Collection during the year. Perhaps the most useful is *The Historical Register of the United States* (four volumes, 1812-1814). Apparently unique is *The American Present: A Journal of Today, Devoted to Literature, Art, His-*

tory, and Romance (Vol. 1, no. 1, May, 1891). Three brief but complete serials relating to the Civil War deserve mention: *The Soldier's Casket, Our Daily Fare, and Connecticut War Record*.

Three large maps, showing the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, were added to the Flowers Collection. These maps, of amazing detail, were issued in England during the American Revolution for use by the Royal Navy.

Of the more than 1,500 books and pamphlets added last year to the Collection, the following are a varied sampling:

Beach, Rex. *Oh, shoot! Confessions of an agitated sportsman . . .* New York, 1921.

Hakluyt, Richard. *Hakluyt's collection of the early voyages, travels, and discoveries of the English nation*. London, 1809-1812. 5 vols. Limited to 250 copies.

Johnson, J. A. *My wife, her lover and I. An autobiography*. Norfolk, 1883.

Review of a pamphlet, issued from the presses of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, N. C. . . . Salisbury, 1821.

Stapp, Wm. P. *The prisoners of Perote: containing a journal kept by the author . . .* Philadelphia, 1845.

Thompson, Wm. T. *John's alive; or, The bride of a ghost . . .* Baltimore, 1846.

A tour through part of Virginia, in the summer of 1808 . . . [New York, 1809]

Weddell, Alex. W. *Richmond, Virginia in old prints, 1737-1887*. Richmond, 1932.

[Wigg, Wm. H.] *A brief memoir of the life, and revolutionary services of Major William Hazzard Wigg, of South Carolina . . .* Washington, 1860.

Mention of the prints in the Flowers Collection may be premature. As yet, they are not numerous, probably no more than two hundred; and the collection would surely compare unfavorably with the more extensive prints in other large libraries. Already, though, they show evidence of art, history—even wit. They are a pleasure to behold, and, as they grow, they will have their uses.

The Utopia Collection of the General Library is being strengthened by Professor Glenn Negley, Department of Philosophy. Professor Negley, a long-time collector of Utopian literature, has brought together the Library's holdings, has filled in some of the lacunae from his personal collection, and is directing a search for items still lacking. The University's collection now contains about 500 titles in 650 volumes, and Professor Negley is preparing a bibliography.

Over five hundred books, pamphlets, and serial publications, chiefly in the field of sociology, were presented by Professor Edgar T. Thompson. This collection, which emphasizes the Southern rural scene, includes material on education, economic conditions, and race relations, as well as a number of publications from South Africa dealing mainly with problems created by Apartheid.

One gift of over three hundred volumes, primarily in the field of zoology,

was received from Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. Sandeen in memory of Professor Muriel I. Sandeen, who was a member of the Zoology Department faculty. Another was sent by Mrs. Alfred Tischendorf, in Professor Tischendorf's memory; it consists of about 150 volumes pertaining to Latin American history.

Holdings in botany continue to be strengthened by the current subscriptions which Professor T. W. Johnson maintains for the Library. Both Dr. Johnson and Professor W. L. Culbertson contributed several titles in this field.

Professor Frances C. Brown, who has been developing a John Buchan Collection in the General Library, has presented several Buchan items, among them *Musa piscatrix*, the three-volume *History of Peeblesshire*, *Sir Quixote of the Moors*, and *The Northern Muse*.

Professor Mark Van Aiken, of Castro Valley, California, sent a collection of books, serial publications, and pamphlets concerned with Latin American economic and labor problems, especially those of Mexico.

Monroe F. Cockrell, a man whose wide interests include banking, Civil War battles, French history, and sayings of famous generals, gave several of his own historical compilations, among them *After Sundown* and *The Baseball Game at Dijon*, *the High Fly* and *the Apricot Tree in Bloom*.

A collection of over a hundred volumes, chiefly concerned with art and literature, are the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Blackburn.

From Professor Clarence Gohdes came a number of modern literary works and several volumes of criticism.

Professor William Klenz gave several works on musicianship, including his own recent *Elements of Music Theory*, his own setting of the *Te Deum*, and various books on the history of music.

A number of works on religion and religious education were presented by Dean James T. Cleland.

Professor Earl I. Brown II gave several volumes on physics and engineering.

Other friends and the gifts with which they have remembered the Library during the past year include:

Professor Richard H. Leach: works concerned primarily with South African and Canadian political science.

Michael Briggs: twenty-three Nigerian publications.

Professor John M. Fein: contributions useful for Pan-American studies.

Al Dozeman: works on business, commerce, and local political issues.

Mr. and Mrs. Donn Michael Farris: a number of books, chiefly in the field of religion.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Bogle, Jr.: books on naval history and other topics.

Professor George E. Fay: the *Bibliography of Fossil Man*, pt. 1, 1845-1955, compiled by Dr. Fay; also his *Guide to Archaeological Sites in Mexico*.

Mrs. Virgil Watkins: twenty-seven titles, including poetry and plays.

Mrs. James A. Thomas: several titles in the field of recent history.

Richard Harwell, Librarian of Bowdoin College: a collection of publications of the Civil-Service Reform Association.

Professor Fred J. Rippy: titles in economics, including Emilio Roig Leuchsenring's *Historia de la Habana desde sus primeros dias hasta 1565*, and other works published under the direction of Roig de Leuchsenring.

C. M. Chen of W. Bengal, India: selected items from *Chen's Booklet Series*.

Professor Calvin B. Hoover: a number of titles in economics.

Professor Weston LaBarre: catalogs of anthropological collections and exhibitions.

Mrs. Catharine J. Pierce: several titles on Methodism.

Professor John Strugnell: publications in the field of Semitics and some titles in English literature.

Professor George Williams: literary titles and some serial issues, notably a number of volumes of *Preservation Progress*, published by the Preservation Society of Charleston, South Carolina.

George Black: a collection of publications of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Professor Ralph J. Braibanti: several books in the field of Asian history.

Miss Ruth Merritt: a photograph of ministerial students at Trinity College, 1891.

The Library wishes to thank all the Friends for their strong support and to invite their continued cooperation. Friends, both old and new, are essential to the Library's future.

RETIREMENT AND RESIGNATION

IN 1963 the Woman's College Library lost by retirement two members of its staff: on May 28, Miss Florine Lewter, after seventeen years of service as Periodicals Librarian; and on August 31, Mrs. Alice Hicks, after twenty-six years as Reference Librarian.

Thomas M. Simkins, Jr., a member of the library staff since 1947 and Curator of Rare Books since 1948, resigned on September 30, 1963. Miss Elizabeth Lansing is Acting Curator of Rare Books.

FRIENDS OF DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY DINNER

The annual dinner of the Friends of Duke University Library will be held in the Union Ballroom on Thursday, May 14. The speaker will be Dr. Giles Edwin Dawson, a Shakespeare scholar and Curator of Books and Manuscripts in the Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D. C.

The Friends of Duke University Library

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THE organization known as The Friends of Duke University Library was established in 1935 as a means of encouraging and coördinating activities directed toward the development of the Library. The organization has two major purposes:

To strengthen interest in the work of the Library and a realization of the present and future importance of the Library to the University's advancement;

To increase the usefulness of the Library to the University community and to scholars generally.

Annual membership in The Friends of the Library is extended to all persons who make monetary gifts or gifts of books, manuscripts, or other materials to the Library, or render services to the organization, to the value of five dollars each year. Life membership is accorded, upon vote of the Executive Committee of the Friends, to donors making outstanding contributions.

LIBRARY NOTES

A BULLETIN ISSUED FOR

The Friends of Duke University Library

April 1965

Number 39

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY • DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

MATERIALS FOR THE STUDY
OF
MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATION

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LIBRARY NOTES

The Friends of Duke University Library

No. 39

April, 1965

GREEK AND BIBLICAL RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH AT DUKE

KENNETH W. CLARK

I

GREEK MANUSCRIPTS

IN the Near East, I have heard the monastery bell in the early dawn, rhythmic and vibrant in its perpetual summons to daily ritual. I have often heard the chant of priest and deacon in the day's liturgy and in the night's vigil, haunting in its reminder of Byzantium's life and learning. One sees there also the black-robed priests in monastery and market-place, who personify still the culture that produced the earliest Christian documents. One breathes the ritual incense and intercessory candle within the shadowed sanctuary, mindful of the centuries of ecclesiastical empire when Constantinople dominated the life and the faith of the Near East.

Today, in the Rare Book Rooms of the Duke University Library, there is a representative piece of that great em-

pire of old. One of America's substantial collections of Greek manuscripts has been patiently gathered here during the past thirty-five years. All written by the hand of monk or professional scribe, before ever a printing press was known so far east, these texts speak to our time directly from their Byzantine milieu. They represent six hundred years, from the eleventh century to the seventeenth. They are almost all religious texts, of assorted subjects: music, liturgy, homilies, lives of the Fathers, prayers, lectionaries, Psalter, and New Testament canonical books. So far, there is one secular text, the *Organon* of Aristotle. In their day they were not "collectors' items" but rather belonged to typical people who used them in religious and studious pursuits: the priest, the monk, the cantor, the theologian, or even the church or the monastery. Therefore they are

lively excerpts from the Byzantine society and life. They constitute at least a small sample of Byzantium, transported to western scholarly desk and showcase. They bring to student and professor alike "primary sources" for basic research and writing.

The visitor to the Rare Book Rooms may hear the tones of discourse emerging from a side room. A regular class is in session and on the table are examples of different types of manuscript illustrating the discourse. Another day, he may observe individual students, each engaged in examining the text of his selected manuscript. Within the Gospel of John the students have discerned two thousand differences in the Greek text, as copied by eastern scribes in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Their further analysis has revealed that Duke Manuscript Greek 15 is a textual "sport" whose scribe has departed much more than others from the text which was then standard in Byzantium. This codex was acquired in Alexandria in 1950 and probably was written in Egypt. It often preserves the primitive reading found in the much older papyri and the codices Vaticanus and Sinaiticus, which were themselves produced in Egypt. In addition, it has been observed that frequently Ms. Gr. 15 reflects the early translations of Africa—the Coptic and Bohairic and Sahidic and Aethiopic.

All these points are illustrated, for example, in John 9:8. In this story of the blind man at the Pool of Siloam. Manuscript Greek 15 instead calls him a beggar; as do also the Coptic and Sahidic and Aethiopic versions, Codices Sinaiticus and Vaticanus and Bezae, and our oldest Egyptian papyri of the third century.* The same is found to be true for John 7:39 where "the spirit" is designated "the holy spirit," and in numerous other passages.** John 12:47 records that Jesus said, "If anyone hears my teachings but doesn't observe them . . ." (rather than "believe them"), and primitive support for this is arrayed as in 9:8 above. At such points in the text our student researchers have exposed superior readings in Manuscript Greek 15 and have observed textual affinities. There is a striking reading in Ms. Gr. 15, at John 6:11. Our traditional English text states that Jesus "distributed the loaves to the disciples, who in turn made distribution to those seated." It becomes evident that this ceremonial formality is a revision of the simpler original "that Jesus distributed the loaves to those seated," in which our Ms. Gr. 15 stands with the best manuscripts known today. Highly significant is the fact that this twelfth-century copy concludes the

* Full-scale photographic facsimiles of all these Greek witnesses can be consulted in the Rare Book Room.

** One may examine 9:12, 10:12, 10:33, 11:41, 12:7, 12:13 and 12:47.

Gospel of John at the end of Chapter 20, illustrating the current scholarly conclusion that this ends the work of the original author, whereas Chapter 21 was appended later. Duke Manuscripts 15 and 16, both of the twelfth century, agree (in John 1:28) with the most ancient witnesses in alluding to Bethany (rather than Bethabara) "beyond the Jordan." Although we otherwise know only of a Bethany on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives—the village of Lazarus and Mary and Martha—this textual evidence has led the cartographer to mark in a second Bethany east of the Jordan.

In the main, our Byzantine copies of New Testament text stand together in attesting points of later revision which represent a theological derivative. For example, they all interpolate the gloss about the angel stirring up the Pool of Bethesda for healing, although John 5:4 is absent from the most trustworthy witnesses to the original text. They all include the well known story in John 7:53-8:11, although the best evidence marks this as intrusive. They all concur in the charming added touch in that story, that Jesus "wrote on the ground, *as though unconcerned*" with the allegation of the Jews. They all include John 14:14, although papyri from the third century fail to record in this place that repetition from 14:13: "Whatever you ask in my name, I will do it." These glosses illustrate

theological accretion in transmission. The presence of these manuscripts offers the unusual opportunity to consult New Testament copies made and used by Byzantine Christians, and brings one into *rapprochement* with actual transmission and interpretation, with both the original text and with the gloss.

Among the Greek manuscripts available for research at Duke, there is a copy of the complete New Testament with our twenty-seven books (Ms. Gr. 1). Only rarely did a Byzantine scribe put it all into one book, and today few more than fifty such copies survive. Inside the wooden cover is written: "Jeremias, by the mercy of God Patriarch of Constantinople." A Psalter of the twelfth century (Ms. Gr. 17) contains the additional Psalm 151, which is normal in the Greek Septuagint but absent from the original Hebrew and from our English Bibles. Of most unusual content is our "Monk's Book" (Ms. Gr. 8) copied in the sixteenth century, possibly in St. Catherine's Monastery at Mount Sinai.* A stern discipline reflects the monastic life. Private possessions are forbidden, on pain of expulsion. If a priest ordains beyond his parish or accepts money for it he must be deposed. If a priest is inebriated or engages in trade he is to

* This manuscript was the subject of an M.A. thesis by J. V. Chamberlain in 1953.

be unfrocked. If he reveals the confidences of confession, he is suspended for three years. If a monk and nun marry they must separate and be excommunicated for fifteen years, and if they persist in the relationship "there shall be no burial or remembrance in prayer." A recent accession is a liturgical manuscript written on October 13, 1412 (indiction 5) "by the hand of the sinner and refugee Georgios Goudelles the Reader," which contains prayers and ritual and scriptural passages—a private "book of worship" used 550 years ago. Another recent accession is Aristotle's *Organon*, a copy made in the sixteenth century by the scribe Damianos Gidotos of Venice, from whose busy pen several manuscripts have survived. Our latest accession to date (Ms. Gr. 31) is another Tetra-evangelion, that is, a continuous text of the four Gospels. It was written about A.D. 1200. The codex and its binding, which may be the original, are somewhat mutilated; yet there are only a few short lacunae in the text. This copy was illuminated with a series of full-page evangelist portraits, and has suffered the loss of the Matthew portrait as well as the front board cover. In the entire Duke collection there are eight Four Gospel manuscripts, but there are never two alike and every copy is a unique witness to the text.

II

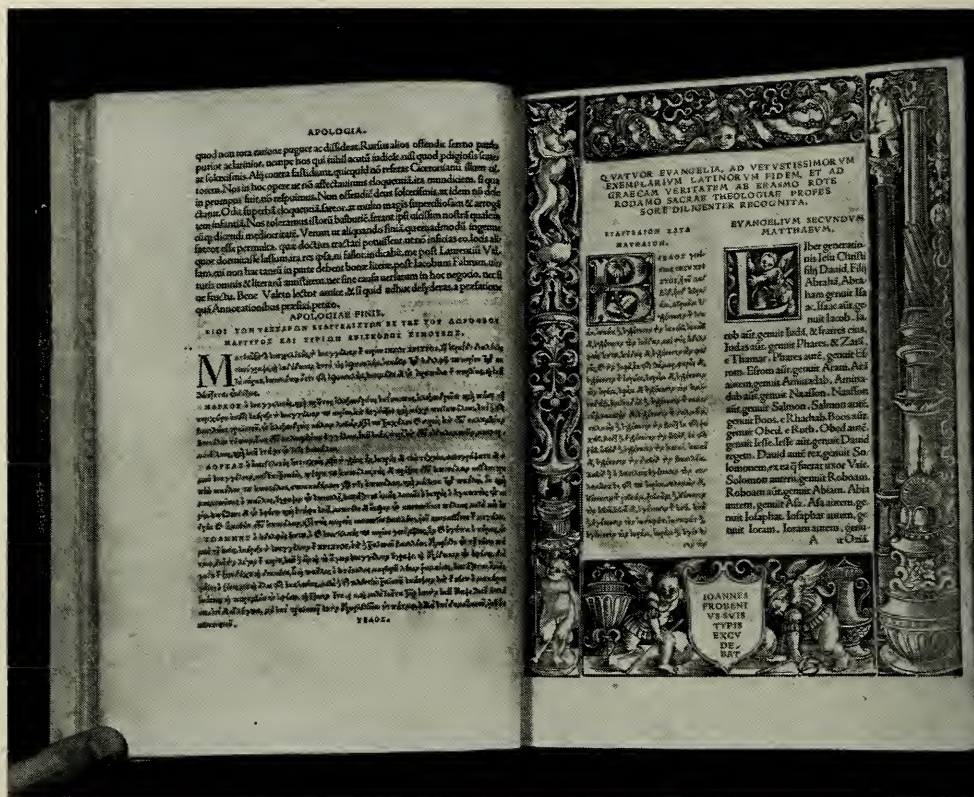
EDITIONS OF THE
GREEK NEW TESTAMENT

The Greek New Testament was first published in 1516. The foremost scholar, Erasmus of Rotterdam, edited this text at the University of Basel from Byzantine manuscripts textually kindred to our own. This *editio princeps* from the press of John Froben laid the foundation for the first modern speech translations throughout Europe and Britain. This is where the story begins concerning the critical researches which have produced refinement of the original Greek New Testament. The Duke Rare Book Rooms preserve copies of the first three editions of Erasmus—1516, 1519, and 1522. They were not published without controversy. Even before the project of Froben and Erasmus, the Roman Catholic Cardinal Ximenes of Alcalá de Henares (Latin: Complutum) undertook to print a multivolume Polyglot. Volume 5 was completed first in 1514, containing the New Testament in Greek and Latin, but its release was delayed until 1522. The cardinal's associate, Lopez de Stunica, challenged Erasmus to correct the Greek text at I John 5:7. The Latin Vulgate reads: "For there are three that bear record in heaven, The Father, the Word and the Holy Spirit: and these three are one." But this passage could not be found in a single Greek manuscript, early or late, east or



One of Duke's Early Byzantine Manuscripts Copied and Illuminated About 1000 Years Ago. It contains the Four Gospels.

PLATE I



The First Published New Testament Printed in Greek.
The Erasmus Edition of 1516.

PLATE II

west. Erasmus confidently promised that he would print it if any Greek witness could be found. One such manuscript was produced (now Montfortianus in Dublin), alleged by some to be contemporary. True to his word Erasmus inserted the "Three Heavenly Witnesses" in 1522, and one may check this in the Duke copy. The passage was again removed in 1527, but because the third edition had been picked up by other printers the passage remained in all later editions. Because Tyndale translated this third edition the passage descended to the King James Version. Such problems of editors and critics are illuminated from the many editions of the Greek New Testament in the Duke Collection.

Robert Estienne of Paris, printer to the King, re-issued the Erasmus 1522 edition, with but slight revision. He printed four editions in 1546, 1549, 1550, and 1551; of which the Rare Book Rooms have all but the last. The third edition was the Royal Edition, tall and handsome, with a beautiful calligraphy to rival the best contemporary manuscript. This served as the Greek base for the Geneva New Testament of 1557. In the fourth edition, Estienne introduced the verse divisions we know today, and these first appeared in the English text in the 1557 printing. Theodore Beza re-issued the Royal Edition in a series between 1565 and 1611, some of which the Rare Book

Rooms can exhibit—including the first edition. The Elzevir Brothers in Leiden also printed the Royal Edition in seven editions from 1624 to 1678, and again the first two editions are available here. In their second edition of 1633, the Latin preface declared: "Therefore you have the text that is now received (*Textum Receptum*) by everybody." Indeed, it was the universal text and came to be called the "Received Text." It dominated ecclesiastical learning as late as 1850. This phase of textual transmission from Erasmus to Lachmann is well documented in the many editions preserved in the Rare Book Rooms.

Soon after the King James edition of 1611 was published, King Charles of England received as a gift the fifth-century Greek Bible known as *Codex Alexandrinus*, which is today exhibited in the British Museum.* Its textual distinction was first noted in the great Walton Polygot of 1657. But the Received Text continued to be printed: by John Fell, the Bishop of Oxford, in an edition of 1675; by John Mill, in 1707; by J. A. Bengel, in 1734; by J. J. Wettstein, in 1751-2; and J. J. Griesbach, in 1774-7—to mention only the few major critics. Then a notable, even a shocking, change occurred when the German Karl Lachmann printed a critical text in 1842-50. He was Pro-

*The photographic facsimile of *Codex Alexandrinus* is in the Duke Library.

fessor of Classical Philology in Berlin and was the first critic who dared to displace the traditional Byzantine copies and to concentrate upon the oldest textual witnesses. Therefore he laid the groundwork for Tischendorf's eight editions from 1841 to 1872, for the monumental Westcott and Hort text of 1881, and for the Nestle series of twenty-five editions from 1898 to 1963. This entire history, from Walton on down to Nestle, is fully illustrated from the Collection in the Duke Library.

III

EARLY ENGLISH BIBLES

The *editio princeps* of the English Bible was the achievement of Myles Coverdale in 1535. Its second quarto edition came from the press of Froschouer in Zurich, in 1550; and this is the edition the Duke Library possesses. The English versions by Wyclif in 1382 and by Purvey in 1388 had been translated from the Latin Vulgate, and they exist today in about fifty manuscript copies. Tyndale's New Testament of 1525 was translated from the original Greek and only three copies of this survive. The latter was based on the Erasmus edition of 1522. Although the Wyclif and Tyndale texts are extremely rare, we do possess them in transcriptional facsimiles. The Coverdale Bible of 1535 incorporated Tyndale's work, and in the Old Testament supplemented this with a version de-

rived from Luther (1522) and Zwingli (1524) and the Latin of Pagninus (1528), which circumstance influenced the inclusion of the Apocrypha (which is no part of the Hebrew text). The Coverdale Bible, one year prior to the execution of Tyndale, was abetted by Thomas Cromwell and dedicated to Henry VIII. Indeed, the second edition in 1537 claims "the Kynges moost gracious licence." The English Bible *editio princeps* was the latest of the modern speech translations to appear in Europe, for all the other languages had previously been printed during the fifteenth century. Our 1550 Coverdale is the earliest printed English Bible in the Duke collection.

John Rogers was the friend and literary executor of Tyndale. Under the pseudonym of Thomas Matthew he issued 1500 copies of a Bible in 1537, which likewise claimed "the Kinges most gracyous lycence." The text rested on Tyndale for the New Testament and for the Old Testament through Chronicles (based on the original Hebrew), and the rest (including the Apocrypha) was drawn from Coverdale (based on the Latin). Both Archbishop Cranmer and Cromwell supported the "Matthew" Bible and the king granted it official licence. It appeared in several successive editions, and the Duke copy was printed in London in 1551. In the meantime, Coverdale himself was carrying out a

plan of Cromwell to produce a new edition of the Bible in such noble proportions that it was necessary to resort to a printer in Paris. The Inquisition forced the transfer of printer and printery to London, where in 1539 the Great Bible was issued. A year later Archbishop Cranmer added a prologue in the second edition (now known as the Cranmer Great Bible) which declared it to be "apoynted to the use of the churches." This therefore was really the first "authorized" version. It was used in the churches chained to a lectern, where it might be publicly read aloud. It was this translation that was incorporated in the Book of Common Prayer in 1549. This Bible held its place for thirty years, although plans were already afoot to produce another. The Duke copy is dated 1566.

The next major edition was the Geneva New Testament of 1557, produced by well known learned reformers, some of whom had fled the England of "Catholic Mary." The modern verse division was used here for the first time. The entire Geneva Bible appeared in 1560, called also the Breeches Bible (cf. Gen. 3:7). Both of these volumes are found in our Bible collection. The Geneva Version is known as the Bible of Cromwell's soldiers. Also, it was brought to America in large numbers by non-conformist migrants. It was less expensive and smaller and in clear Roman type, and

became the household Bible of England. A later revision of the New Testament, by Lawrence Tomson, was afterward combined with the King James Old Testament and printed by the Royal printer, Robert Barker (and this also is found in the Duke collection). This composite form was printed in Edinburgh in 1576-9 as the Bas-sandyne Bible, and became the authorized version for Scotland. The Geneva Bible went through one hundred and forty editions by 1644. It was still chiefly Tyndale in the New Testament, but it was the first to derive the entire Old Testament from the original Hebrew.

The Bible which the Anglican bishops had been preparing to counter the Calvinist Geneva Version was published in 1568 under the leadership of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was a noble folio, and the Convocation of 1571 directed that cleric and church should possess "a copy of . . . the largest volume as lately printed at London." The Duke Collection includes two editions: the first edition of 1568, and the second edition of 1572 which may be considered a second "authorized" edition.* The Protestant dissemination of such vernacular Bibles was soon matched by a Roman Catholic translation. The New Testament appeared first in 1582. It was done by scholars

* This edition has been nicknamed the "Treacle" Bible: cf. Jer. 8:22 "Is there no treacle in Gilead?"

in the English College at Rheims. The College later moved to Douay, where in 1609 the Old Testament was issued. Both translations were based on the Vulgate, itself a translation from the Hebrew and Greek. The Douay preface explains that this vernacular is primarily for priests. The Challoner revision in 1749 is still the Bible of English-speaking Catholics. All of these forms are available at Duke.

A climax in Bible translation, into English, is represented in the stately King James Version of 1611, the famous "He" Bible (cf. Ruth 3:15). Students who study the Duke copy may first experience surprise that the form is difficult to decipher. It is also a surprise to learn that as early as 1615 the text was first revised. Although the label on this version has been retained for 350 years, the text has been repeatedly and extensively altered. A King James Bible of today shows many changes from the original edition, not the least among them being the later omission of the entire Apocrypha and of the explanatory preface. For long there has been no publishing restriction and therefore no control for authentic reproduction. This version was a revision of the Bishops' Bible, rather than a *de novo* translation. Furthermore, its New Testament even today is substantially the Tyndale of 1525 by direct lineage. The King James Bible was never authorized, by state or

church. The project was approved by King James, and the bishops assumed that it was successor to the Bishops' Bible. But such authorization as was accorded to the Cranmer Great Bible in 1540 and to the Bishops' Bible in the 1571 Convocation never came to the 1611 Version. The revision was made by Anglican ecclesiasts alone, and its high status pertained exclusively to the "tight little island." Along with the popular Geneva Bible in the hands of reformists, it came to America in the hands of conformists.

The King James Bible of 1611 is a bibliographical monument, an analysis of which is informative to the student. Few persons realize, however, that since 1611 the Bible or its parts have been newly translated more than five hundred times. The Kings James has had dominance but by no means monopoly. A large number of these assorted translations are also to be found in the Duke Library. The collection of English Bibles was greatly enlarged in 1956 through a generous gift of Mrs. J. Edward Wallace in memory of her father, the Reverend Marshall Owens. An especially significant edition in the Rare Book Rooms is a copy of the famous "Aitken Bible." The British forbade the colonists to print Bibles so that all copies had to be imported. There may have been a "Bootleg Bible" in 1776 purporting to come from Eng-

land, but the first English Bible to be printed openly in America was the one sold by R. Aitken "at Pope's Head, three doors above the Coffee house, in Market Street" in Philadelphia.

Twentieth-century man in the West is wisely curious about his forebears, and his life today owes much to the culture of past generations. If he would understand well the contemporary scene, he must trace the rise and

fall of customs and ideas, and evaluate their influence upon his time. To become expert in the knowledge of former times, the scholar requires the "primary sources" that speak to him directly from those times. It is a two-fold function of the modern university to acquire and preserve such sources, as well as to engage and to train scholars capable of discovering and exploiting these sources to the full.

THE DUKE COLLECTIONS AND THE PROGRAM IN CLASSICAL STUDIES

D. KEITH STANLEY, JR.

IN the last several months the scope of the Rare Book Collections has been expanded in an unorthodox but most gratifying way. As the university community well knows, and more remote friends of the library will be pleased to discover, objects of ancient art representing two collections have been given the hospitality of the Rare Book Rooms until a more permanent home can be provided for them. Pride of place among these belongs to a red-figure vase of the fifth century B.C. presented to the university on October 17 by Dr. and Mrs. James H. Semans as the initial member of the Thomas and Virginia Breckenridge Semans Memorial Collection. The vase, some eighteen inches in height and in diameter, is a recently-discovered calyx-krater, so-named from the form of its two handles, which curve upward round the body in the manner of the calyx of a flower, and from its function as a container for mixing wine and water at Greek banquets, or *symposia* (the Greek word *krater* literally means "mixer"). The decoration has been attributed to the well-known Athenian vase-painter Polygnotos, whose activity spans the years 450-430 B.C., the period of the 'Free Style' in Attic painting.

The technique marks it as an early work, from the decade 450-440, when Polygnotos seems to have been influenced by the achievement of his great contemporary, the sculptor Pheidias—best known, of course, for his supervision of the sculptural programs of the Parthenon. The result is a style characterized by restraint, harmony, balance, rather than the constant striving for emotional effects that dominates Polygnotos' later work.

The subject of the obverse side of the vase (plate I) is the departure of Triptolemos from Eleusis, the sanctuary of Demeter and seat of the Eleusinian mysteries, to convey to mankind the arts of agriculture. Triptolemos, seated on a winged chariot, is preparing to make a final offering before setting out upon his mission; he extends a *phialē*, a libation-bowl, into which Kore (Persephone) is pouring wine from a small pitcher; Hekate and Demeter stand on either side holding lighted ritual torches. Three of the figures are identified by inscriptions, just visible carefully written in a greyish wash. The subject was apparently a favorite of Polygnotos' for three smaller vases from his hand, now in London, Florence, and Capua, have survived with



Attic Red-figure Kalyx-krater by Polygnotos.
Obverse: the departure of Triptolemos.



(a) Corinthian aryballos; (b) Attic white-ground lekythos;
(c) Corinthian alabastron.

PLATE II

similar representations. On the reverse side of the Duke vase, continuing the theme of education and initiation suggested by the *apostolē* of Triptolemos, appear two young students, one with a lyre, one with an athlete's strigil (a curved blade used to scrape off perfumed oil rubbed on the body after exercising) flanking a third young man shrouded in the sort of mantle an initiate of the mysteries might wear. At the top of the scene, to the right of the central figure, is written the single word *kalos*, 'handsome'.

The vase is one of the finest works of Polygnotos, and without question the most imposing of his representations of Triptolemos. The nobility of its theme and the skill of its execution distinguish it as a remarkable document in the history of art, a worthy memorial, and, for the collection, a most auspicious beginning.

Also new to the university is the Duke Classical Collection, currently displayed in the foyer of the Rare Book Rooms, acquired in June of 1964 with funds made available by the University to the Department of Classical Studies. Two objects are the gift of Mr. George Allen of Philadelphia; two more have been recently acquired through the cooperation of the art department, a fourth has been purchased for the university by the Humanities Council, and a fifth given by Mrs. Ella Brummer of New York City. The objects, over two

dozen in all, have been selected by Professors Willis and Stanley to form the nucleus of a teaching collection intended to illustrate, at least on a small scale, the stylistic evolution of ancient art. The collection includes Etruscan and Greek pottery and terracottas from the seventh to the second centuries B.C., and Roman and Coptic glass, bronze, and sculpture of the second and third centuries A.D.

Some of the more important pieces are illustrated here to give an idea of the scope of the collection. The earliest are two small oil-jars, an *aryballos* and an *alabastron* (plate II, *a* and *c*), which exemplify the elaborate miniaturist art of Corinthian potters *ca.* 600 B.C. Athenian vase-painting is represented by two black-figure drinking cups, a *skyphos* of the late sixth century, decorated with a band of satyrs and maenads, and a *kylix* of the period 550-530 B.C., together with another type of oil-jar known as a *lekythos*, of the early fifth century B.C. (plate II *b*), depicting a striding youth with spear painted against a white ground by an Athenian craftsman known as the Aischines-painter, and identical to two other works by the same hand, one now in Basel, the other in Athens.

Among a number of Hellenistic terracotta figures from Tanagra in Greece and Tarentum in Italy, perhaps the most remarkable is an extraordinary Tarentine composition represent-

ing the journey of Thetis to deliver to her son Achilles the armor fashioned by the divine craftsman Hephaistos; in the company of a sea-nymph, Thetis skims over the billowing waves in a chariot drawn by three dolphins. This turbulent group is an excellent example of the baroque style characteristic of works influenced by Pergamene and Rhodian artists of the early second century B.C., and inevitably evokes comparison with a much later work, the famous gold salt-cellar produced by Cellini for Francis I, to which it is similar both in scale and spirit.

The largest member of the collection is a fourth century mascaroon-krater from Apulia decorated with scenes of Dionysiac worship painted in a style similar to the products of the workshop of the Dareios-painter. While the technique is occasionally careless and the total effect one of tasteless exuberance, the vase serves as a valuable illustration of contemporary religious usages and is an unmistakable, if cautionary, index to the taste of the times.

The Duke Collection, though small, together with the greater part of the Princeton archaeological collection, now on two-year loan at Duke and housed in the Anthropology Seminar Room, provides an opportunity for study unique in the Southeast. It is hoped that in time our resources may be expanded in a consistent manner and that larger pieces, especially sculp-

ture, may be added. First-hand acquaintance with such artifacts is as essential to the preparation of the student of ancient civilization as laboratory equipment in the training of a scientist. More than this, familiarity with these works of art, however modest or pretentious, helps provide the full range of aesthetic experience that should form a part of any education.

In connection with these material artifacts, it seems appropriate to mention several more conventional acquisitions new to the Rare Book Collections. In the past year, the library has acquired the greater part of the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, an ambitious international project aimed at systematic publication of all known Greek vases in European and American Museums and collections. The series was undertaken in 1923, and over one hundred fascicules in folio have so far appeared. Each volume is issued by the contributing museum and provides photographs, a complete description, and bibliography of each vase. The set is a basic tool for research in archaeology and ancient history, and is an especially valuable asset to the university in conjunction with research on the material in the Duke Collections, most of which has not been previously published.

As graduate work in Classical Studies is resumed after a lapse of over twenty years, another aspect of the library will

assume greater importance, namely the acquisition of *editiones principes* and early annotated editions of classical authors. While Duke is very seriously lacking in this department, the Trent History of Medicine Collection already possesses the cornerstone of such a collection, a superb set of Demetrius Chalcondylas' first edition of the Homeric poems printed in two volumes by Bernardus and Nerius Nerlius at Florence in 1488. In addition, the library has recently acquired several of the justly famed Aldine texts: the Ovid and the Statius, both published in Venice in 1502, Plutarch's *Opuscula LXXXII* (the *Moralia*), published in 1509, and the first edition of Euripides' tragedies (1503). In addition we have been fortunate in obtaining the first edition of the Euripides scholia, edited by Arsenius, Archbishop of Monembasia, and printed at Venice in 1534 by Lucantonio Giunta, and an early edition of Orosius' *Historiae* published by Christophorus de Pensis at Venice in 1499 after Octavianus Scotus' first edition of 1483.

Among the most beautifully printed of these new acquisitions is Erasmus' edition of Livy's *Ab urbe condita libri*, incorporating the first appearance in print of the first five books of the fifth decade (Books 41-45), published at Basel in 1531 by Johannes Froben. The Duke copy is unusually complete, containing both the *Periochae* (the epi-

tome of the entire one hundred forty-two books) and the *Chronologia* of Henricus Glareanus, the latter lacking in the British Museum copy. Further *editiones principes* are contained in an omnibus collection of ancient geographical works published at Basel by Froben in 1533: the contents include Arrian's *Periplus Ponti Euxini* and the *Periplus Maris Erythraei* attributed to Arrian, together with a Greek treatise purporting to be a translation of the Carthaginian commander Hanno's *Periplus Libyae*, Plutarch's *De fluminibus et montibus*, and Strabo's *Epitome*. A more curious collection is a volume containing the tragedies of Seneca (1498), the *Opera* of Ausonius (1494), both printed in Venice by Johannes Tacuinus de Tridino, and the *Opera* of Lactantius, printed in Venice by Vincentius Venalius in 1493. These three incunabula are bound together in the original tooled calf over wooden boards. The text is rubricated and in the case of the Ausonius and Lactantius contains marginalia which add a number of readings preferable to those printed, suggesting that a contemporary reader has collated the text against superior manuscripts at his disposal. A manuscript copy of a letter from the distinguished scholar Francesco Filelfo to Antonio Randense, written in 1443, has been bound into the volume as frontispiece to the text of Lactantius, and

the doublures and flyleaves of the volume are made up of manuscripts discussed elsewhere in this issue.

In a very short time, these collections—the books and the antiquities—have

established a direction which it only remains for us to follow as the university begins to realize fully its rôle as beneficiary and continuator of the humanistic tradition.

THE DUKE MANUSCRIPTS IN LATIN

WILLIAM H. WILLIS

THE chief treasures of the Rare Book Rooms, as of any aspiring research library, are its manuscripts. In the Duke collection there are now some eighty-six manuscripts or manuscript fragments in twelve languages—a significant beginning of an important collection, one may say, and possibly the largest in the South, but by no means comparable to the collections in other principal American libraries, not to mention the great libraries of Europe. Among the Duke treasures are two codices (manuscripts in conventional book-form) in Arabic, two in Armenian, one each in Burmese, Ethiopic, mediaeval German, Syriac and Thai, three Hebrew rolls, two papyri (one in hieratic Egyptian, the other in Greek), and twelve cuneiform tablets. The two potentially important collections, however, are the codices in Greek and Latin—not only in relative numbers, but because Greek and Latin manuscripts form the heart of any collection in the Western world.

For some years the growing collection of Greek Biblical and liturgical manuscripts alone has reached significant size. Steady readers of *Library Notes* will recall Professor Kenneth Clark's accounts of its growth in three

previous articles,¹ and may now learn of the most recent acquisitions elsewhere in this issue. Far less well known—and until recently much less deserving of attention—is the Duke collection of mediaeval Latin manuscripts, hitherto unreported in these pages.

The Latin collection was acquired in two periods. In the first, from the establishment of the Duke University Library to 1954, the collection grew by gift and occasional purchase to eighteen items, of which all but three were small fragments of from one to eight leaves, of which the chief value lies in providing specimens of late mediaeval palaeography and decoration. Some, indeed, are exquisite, and remain very useful as a small teaching collection, though of course they are almost without textual value or research interest. The three complete or nearly complete volumes are Codex Latinus 1, a thirteenth-century Vulgate Old Testament written in Northern France in a fine small Gothic hand, which has unfortunately suffered the loss of a number of leaves throughout;² a book of homi-

¹ *Library Notes* No. 16 (1946), No. 27 (1953), and No. 34 (1959).

² For careful collations of the Biblical and liturgical MSS I am indebted to Professor John Strugnell.

lies on the Gospels (Cod. Lat. 2) written in eastern France early in the thirteenth century; and a late thirteenth century breviary (Cod. Lat. 12) from Flanders or northern Germany. With the exception of a single leaf bearing an alchemical text (Cod. Lat. 14), all the manuscripts acquired in the first thirty years are Biblical or liturgical. Interesting as they are as fine specimens, they are too late in date to be significant for research.

For ten years, from 1954 to 1964, no manuscripts were added to the collection. Then, within the space of three months—December, 1964, through February, 1965, the Latin collection has been more than doubled, and materially enriched both in variety of texts and in research value. This sudden and encouraging surge has necessitated the preparation of a new preliminary catalogue, appended to this article, and warrants this tentative first description of the new acquisitions.

Among the recent accessions are fourteen relatively complete codices containing twenty-two complete texts, not to mention five fragments of textual interest. Eight are texts of classical Latin authors (four works of Cicero, two copies of Persius' *Satires*, one of Juvenal, and a poem from Ovid's *Heroides*)—the first classical manuscripts to be acquired by Duke.³ There

are Latin translations of two dialogues of Plato, an oration of Demosthenes, and the *Lives of the Philosophers* by Diogenes Laertius; Duke's first medieval secular texts; and eight almost contemporary Renaissance essays and treatises by such figures as Poggio, Leonardo Bruni, and Filelfo. Moreover, one new Biblical manuscript has been added, and substantial amounts of two unknown commentaries. Many of these are of textual importance, and three of the texts, at least, are apparently hitherto unknown and unpublished.

Renewed activity in the collection was occasioned by the convergence of an urgent sense of need on the part of a group of six professors from the Departments of Classical Studies and English and the School of Divinity, and the immediate opportunity provided in December by the fortuitous offer of a number of manuscripts, incunabula, and first editions of the classics⁴ by four European and American dealers. A committee was hurriedly formed, and with the cordial cooperation of the Library Council and the Library authorities it was possible to obtain, not indeed all the volumes which the committee strongly recommended, but almost half. The manuscripts so acquired are Codices Latini Nos. 19-32, which now form the most important body of the collection.

³ In addition there is now a manuscript in Greek of Aristotle's *Organon* (Cod. Gr. 30), described by Professor Clark in this issue.

⁴ For a description of the latter, see the article by Professor Keith Stanley in this issue.

To discuss the new manuscripts prior to detailed collation with other texts, or even to list them in the preliminary catalogue which closes this article, is hazardous. Intensive study can be expected to bring revisions in identification, provenience, and dating, not to mention a reassessment of their textual value. Nevertheless, some points of interest can be observed even now.

Most promising, perhaps, is the beginning of our collection of manuscripts of the ancient Greek and Latin classics. First to be acquired is the Duke codex of Cicero's *Epistolae ad Familiares* (Cod. Lat. 19), a sumptuous late fourteenth or early fifteenth-century copy written probably in Germany (see PLATE I). While the best classical manuscripts are ordinarily those of the eleventh century or earlier, the manuscript of the *ad Familiares* generally regarded as best for the latter half of the work is a late fifteenth-century copy from Heidelberg now in Rome (Codex Palatinus 598). The Duke copy, therefore, has a good chance of making a contribution to the improvement of its text. The great popularity and influence, even the survival, of Cicero's letters is attributable in part to Petrarch, who rediscovered and himself copied them from a manuscript in Verona; it is probable, however, that he knew only the collections *ad Atticum*, *ad Quintum Fratrem*, and

ad Brutum, and not the *ad Familiares* contained in the Duke copy.

The second Duke Cicero (Cod. Lat. 31, PLATE II), acquired in January from England, is a handsome mid-fifteenth century Italian copy of three of his relatively rarer rhetorical works, the *Topica*, the *Partitiones Oratoriae* and his masterpiece, the *De Oratore*. It is preserved in its splendid original Italian binding of reddish brown goat-skin over wooden boards, elaborately blind-tooled, fitted with four brass catches although the metal-tipped clasps have disappeared. The fine humanist hand exemplifies the design from which fifteenth-century Italian printers like Nicolas Jenson cut the first Roman type, from which most of our modern faces are descended. While copies of the *Topica* are common enough, those of the *Partitiones Oratoriae* are relatively rare, while the earlier manuscripts of the *De Oratore* contain a mutilated and incomplete text. Even a fifteenth-century copy may thus be able to improve our knowledge of the text tradition.

The alertness of our distinguished colleague, Professor B. L. Ullman, visiting professor of mediaeval Latin, brought us our first manuscript of a Roman poet, the *Satires* of Persius in a fifteenth-century copy lacking only its first and last leaves (Cod. Lat. 26). Offered the manuscript at a great bargain by an acquaintance in Italy, he

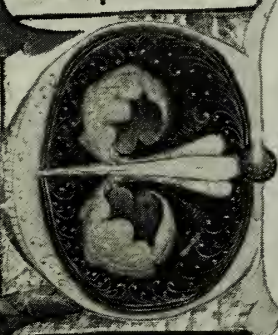
purchased it at once while awaiting the outcome of our effort to raise money at Duke for its acquisition; it was then acquired through the generosity of the Duke Humanities Council, and has been assigned to Professor Settle for collation and publication. Three weeks later a New York dealer brought us a second manuscript of Persius, complete, bound with a contemporary mid-fifteenth-century manuscript of the Roman satirist Juvenal (Codd. Lat. 33 and 34), the subject of one of Professor Settle's courses. An *ex libris* on the first leaf shows that the manuscript came originally from the monastery of San Francisco in Murcia, Spain, and once belonged to a Jose Antonio Xaraquemada. That its two texts were initially separate manuscripts is indicated by a marked difference in paper, ink, and hand; they were apparently joined in the present limp vellum binding in the seventeenth century. Duke thus possesses two of the approximately seventy known manuscripts of Persius, which can now be collated against each other.

While the Duke classical manuscripts are relatively late and centuries removed from their date of authorship, the purchase of a fifteenth-century volume of Renaissance treatises has yielded a collection of what were originally four separate contemporary manuscripts, each containing several works in copies made within a half

century of their original composition (Codd. Lat. 21-24). Rarely even among ancient papyri is it possible to find copies so close in time to date of authorship. Among these are three works of the celebrated Poggio Bracciolini, written by a scribe who gives his name as Paulus. This first manuscript (Cod. Lat. 21), of which we possess 93 leaves, was originally much larger, for the Duke copy begins with a leaf numbered 68, in the middle of Book I of Poggio's *De Varietate Fortunae*. Sixty-five leaves complete it; then follow his *Invectiva contra Hypocritas* in eighteen leaves (written in 1449, it is apparently the latest work in the volume) and his letter to Pope Nicholas V; finally, in a second hand but continuing in the final quire, Leonardo Bruni's translation of Demosthenes' *De Chersoneso* (Or. VIII), which is inscribed however "Oratio contra Philippum Macedoniae Regem," as though it were one of the *Philippics*.

The second group (Cod. Lat. 22), in a third hand, contains two Renaissance Latin translations by Rinuccio Aretino, Plato's *Crito* and the spurious dialogue *Axiochus*, and two short poems by Francesco da Fiano entitled *Romulus* and *Caesar*. The third group (Cod. Lat. 23), in a fourth hand, includes in twelve leaves the *Oratio de Nobilitate* by Buonaccorso da Montemagno of Pistoia; what may be a hitherto unrecorded work entitled *Ad Karol-*

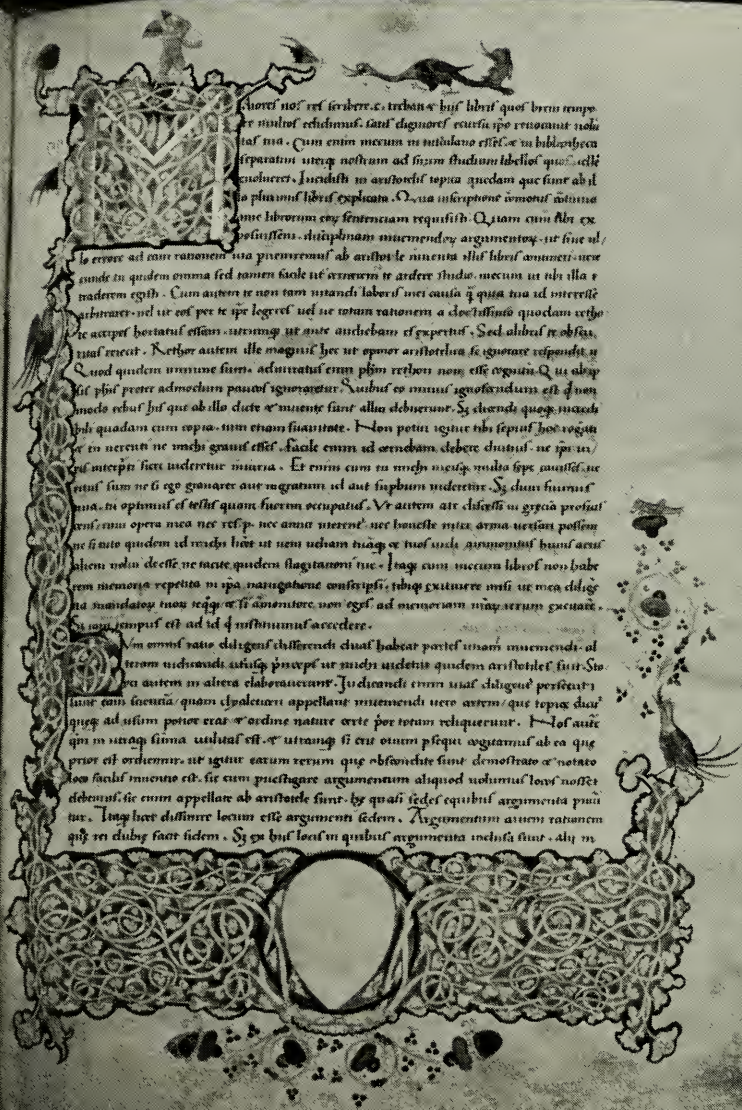
M. Tullij Ciceronis Epistola familiares.



Et omni officio ac
satiul pietate exequa
te ceteris satisfacio
omnibus in uita in
quam satisfacio. Ta
nta em magnitudo
est tuorum exequa me
meritos ut ^{huius} tu
misi perfecti te de
me non quiescit ego
qua non idem in
tua causa efficio.

Vitam mihi esse atterbar putem. In ea her sunt. Nunc
mus regis legatus apud perennia nos oppugnat. Res
agitur per eosdem creditores per quos. tu tu adhaer
agelatur. Regis ea si qui sunt qui uelint q pauca sunt.
Vnus vero ad pompeium deferri uoluit. Senatus reli
gionis relapsus: non relaxationes. si malivolentia et
illagerie largitionis in iudicia conprobatur. Pompeium
et hostari et orare et ias liberis amicare et moneri
ut magna i fammas fuerat: non desistunt. Sed plane
ner parentis nris uer admonitionibus reliquit loci. Nam
tu i finis quotidiano tu i senatu palat sic exist cap
tua: ut nupeloque maiore quisq: nup exanitate: nup
studio: nup contentione accere non potuerit: tu summa
inhibitione mori in se officios et amoris exequa te sui.

Cod. LAT. DUK. 19. The first page of an early fifteenth century manuscript of Cicero, *Epistulae ad Familiares*, showing the large floral initial E painted in rose, red, blue, green and gold. This sumptuous manuscript has unusually wide margins. At the upper right a later hand has inscribed the title of the work.



COD. LAT. DUK. 31. The elaborate first leaf of a handsome fifteenth century MS of three of Cicero's rhetorical treatises, the *Topica*, *Partitiones Oratoriae*, and *De Oratore*. The initial M in gold leaf is laced in rose, blue, green and white. From it trails a fanciful border in many colors enriched with gold leaf and populated with flowers, insects, birds, and a cupid.

um regem Francorum Oratio habita pro Eugenio IV by Pietro dal Monte, Bishop of Brescia, in eighteen leaves; and a two-leaf fragment bearing the beginning and end of Leonardo Bruni's *Invectiva contra Hypocritas*, of which an earlier foliation shows that the intervening ten leaves are lost. The fourth group (Cod. Lat. 24), in three different hands, contains in 31 leaves the two books of *On the Proper Character and Liberal Education of Youth* by Pietro Paolo Vergerio the elder; and in five leaves, three letters, the first certainly by Francesco Filelfo, the latter two probably. [Another letter of Filelfo (Cod. Lat. 29) is preserved on a blank flyleaf of the Lactantius incunabulum described below.] At the end of the volume is a note by the scribe concerning the death of Pope Eugenio IV in 1447, perhaps dating this section of the composite volume. All are bound together in a large leaf from a tenth-century codex of St. Augustine's commentary on the Psalms (this leaf on Psalm 31: Cod. Lat. 25); in bold Carolingian minuscule, now Duke's oldest Latin manuscript. It must be removed and cleaned by an expert technician, so that its reverse side can be read, and its four components bound separately. The collection comprises a treasure for students of the Renaissance, and will doubtless receive attention in the Renaissance Conference scheduled

for the coming summer by the Co-operative Program in the Humanities.

In a large volume containing three Venetian incunabula in a contemporary fifteenth-century binding (Seneca's *Tragoediae*, 1498, Lactantius' *Opera*, 1493, and Ausonius' *Opera*, 1494), purchased with Codices 19-25, were found fragments of two manuscripts used in the binding. One, used as a fly-leaf, is a single leaf from an as yet unidentified commentary of about 1300, bearing paragraphs of comments on lemmata that are not Biblical, yet are clearly drawn from some ecclesiastical work (Cod. Lat. 27). The other fragment consists of two pair of conjoint leaves used in the front and back of the volume as doublures (Cod. Lat. 28). These four leaves, apparently the two adjacent outer sheets of a quire, are a palimpsest—a manuscript from which the first writing had been expunged in order to be used for a second. It is Duke's only example of a palimpsest, hence doubly useful for instruction. The upper writing, in a crabbed fifteenth-century hand full of abbreviations, conveys the final chapters of the Old Testament book of Judges in the Vulgate version. The lower writing, except for a few scattered words, has not yet been deciphered; it is in a minute Gothic hand which will no doubt require infra-red and ultra-violet photography to yield its contents. First, the leaves must be expertly removed

from the binding and cleaned of glue, then sent to a photographic laboratory. For these technical operations special funds must be found before Codex 28 can be studied effectively. It is very likely that a systematic search of the other early printed books in the Rare Book Room which still have their original bindings will reveal more manuscript fragments for the collection. Codices 15 and 16 indicate just such an origin. The history of scholarship records a number of remarkable recoveries made in this way.

To the older collection of Christian manuscripts, three of considerable interest have now been added. Codex 20 is a fragment of eight large leaves (four whole, four fragmentary) from a thirteenth-century codex of a hitherto apparently unknown and unpublished commentary on I Corinthians. The preserved portions discuss Chapter 7. It is precisely such unidentified texts which hold most promise to the researcher—a dissertation for a doctoral candidate, perhaps, or an important article for an established scholar. Another unknown and unrecorded commentary, Codex 30, was found inscribed in the capacious margins of a recently acquired incunabulum edition of St. Bonaventura's *Commentarius in secundum librum Petri Lombardi* (Venice, 1477). Probably unique, it consists of a large body of glosses and theological comments on St. Bonaventura's text,

presumably composed and inscribed by the first owner, Hieronymus de Santonellis (Girolamo Santonelli) of Bergamo, who on the last page tells us his name and the fact that he purchased this volume unbound in Florence on 12 March 1482 for one ducat.

A small Biblical manuscript, written in a beautiful Gothic hand at the Cistercian Abbey of Val-Notre-Dame on the Ile-de-France during the second half of the thirteenth century, was acquired from England as Codex 32. Complete, it contains in the Vulgate version the Old Testament books of Job, Proverbs, Lamentations (see PLATE III) and Ecclesiasticus, prefaced by a calendar of principal feasts in which Cistercian saints are prominent. A sixteenth-century note in English comments on Calvin's sacramental doctrine. Interesting is the selection of books, showing that the manuscript is not a section of a multivolume Old Testament; and of textual interest is the inclusion of Ecclesiasticus, copies of which are rarer than those of the canonical books.

The renaissance of interest in mediaeval manuscripts at Duke brought forth its greatest surprise when Mr. G. S. T. Cavanagh, Director of the Duke Medical Center Library and Curator of the Josiah C. Trent Collection in the History of Medicine, called to the committee's attention Trent MS. 1, containing a fifteenth-century copy

of the *Regimen Sanitatis*. On closer examination, the volume was found to contain a collection of six distinct manuscripts which had been bound together in varying order three times. The current binding reassembled the works in curious disarray at some time in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Three of the manuscripts contained are of medical content (Codices 38, 39 and 40 in the appended catalogue). Three others bound adventitiously with these (Codices 35, 36 and 37) Mr. Cavanagh kindly allowed to be withdrawn from the volume, properly assembled and carefully repaired by Dr. Robert van Kluyve and deposited in the Rare Book Rooms.⁵

The first of these (Codex 35) contains Ovidian material, including a selection from the mediaeval paraphrase of the *Metamorphoses* by Pierre Bersuire, together with attendant Ovidian indices and narrative. The second (Codex 36) contains extracts in Latin translation from Diogenes Laertius' *Lives of the Philosophers*; the third, a copy of the Epistle of Sappho from Ovid's *Heroides*, together with an anthology of Renaissance texts, pseudopigrapha, and poems. Among them is a text entitled *Epitaphium Sercii Polensis parasiti hystriionis festivissimi*, which includes or is followed by texts

entitled *Viatores cives optimi*, an apocryphal letter of Pontius Pilate to the Emperor Tiberius, and two letters of Laurus Quirinus; and poems entitled *Epigrammata doctissimi viri Antonii Betariae Veronensis*, beginning "Venerat Alteius magno de rure videre." This collection — including Duke's first examples of mediaeval secular literature—is a rare find and welcome addition to our collection of original sources.

Such are the new acquisitions which have not only more than doubled the number of Latin manuscripts but have multiplied many times the scholarly value of the Duke collection. There are now five classical, six Biblical, sixteen ecclesiastical or patristic, three secular mediaeval, and nine Renaissance manuscripts or fragments. It is, however, only an auspicious beginning of a great research collection. The primary object of acquiring manuscripts for study by graduate students and faculty scholars is to exploit the weight of their testimony in recovering works which had been lost, in improving the text of those which we have, and in enlarging and deepening our knowledge of the authors and works represented and of their impact in transmission. For philology—the establishment and criticism of inherited texts—is the base on which rest the structures of historical and literary scholarship. In

⁵ I owe the following identifications to Professor van Kluyve.

the years ahead, Duke must collect actively and aggressively, in the face of a rapidly shrinking market and increasing competition, if its students and scholars are to be provided the

materials of basic research and the opportunity to make significant original contributions to the knowledge of our classical, mediaeval, and Renaissance heritage.

SHORT LIST OF THE DUKE LATIN MANUSCRIPTS
(*Codices Latini Dukiani*)

<i>Codex Latinus Dukianus</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Old No.</i>	<i>Material and State*</i>	<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Century</i>	<i>Source</i>
1	Biblia Latina (VT)	1	vellum	No. France	xiii	
2	Homilies on the Gospels	2	vellum	Ea. France	early xiii	from A. B. Hunter collection (=Rotulus No. 1051)
3	Biblia Latina (VT) [end, Genesis and Capitula Exodi]	3.1	vellum, frg. (1 leaf)	Germany	2nd half, xv	
4	Missale Romanum	3.2	vellum, frg. (1 leaf)	Italy	xiv/xv	
5	Breviarium Romanum	3.3	vellum, frg. (1 leaf)	No. France	ca. 1120	
6	Officium Parvum B.M.V.	3.4	vellum, frg. (7 leaves)	No. France	ca. 1500	
7	Gregorii IX <i>Decretalium liber</i>	3.5	vellum, frg. (1 leaf)	No. Italy or So. France	ca. 1240	
8	Book of Hours	3.6	vellum, frg. (1 quire of 8 leaves)	England	xv	
9	Horae de B.M.V.	3.7	vellum, frg. (4 leaves)	France	xv	
10	Psalter from Breviarium Romanum	3.8	vellum, frg. (1 leaf)		xiv	
11	Breviarium Romanum	3.9	vellum, frg. (1 leaf)	No. Italy	xvi	
12	Franciscan Breviary	4	vellum	No. Germany or Flanders	late xiii	Acquired 1944
13	Breviary	5	vellum, frg. (1 leaf)	France	xiii	Gift of Dr. & Mrs. Trent, 1945
14	Alchemy	6	vellum, frg. (1 leaf)		xiv	
15	Responsoriale	7	vellum, frg. (2 leaves)		xv	
16	Biblia Latina (NT) [II Petr., I Joh./end Apoc.]	8	vellum, frg. (2 leaves)	Tuscany	xii	Purchase, 1948
17	Antiphonale diurnum of the Missale Romanum	9	vellum, frg. (1 leaf)		xv	Gift of O. Norwood & T. L. Nial, 1949

*Unless otherwise stated, each manuscript is complete or nearly complete.

<i>Codex Latinus Dukianus</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Old No.</i>	<i>Material and State*</i>	<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Century</i>	<i>Source</i>
18	Missale Latinum	10	vellum, frg. (1 leaf)		xv/xvi	Gift of Professor L. Hall 1949
19	Cicero, <i>Epistolae ad Familiares</i>	13	paper [Pl. I]	Germany	xiv/xv	Purchase, 1964
20	Commentary on I Corinthians	12	vellum, frg. (8 leaves)	Italy	xiii	Purchase, 1964
21	Poggio Bracciolini, <i>De Varietate Fortunae</i> (frg.), <i>Invectiva contra Hypocritas, Epistola ad Papam Nicolaum V</i> ; Leonardo Bruni, translation of Demosthenes, <i>De Chersoneso</i> .	11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4	paper, bound with Nos. 22-25	Italy	xv	Purchase, 1964
22	Rinuccio Aretino, translation of Plato, <i>Axiarchus</i> and <i>Crito</i> ; Francesco di Fiano, two epigrams	11.5 11.6 11.7 11.8	paper, bound with Nos. 21, 23-25	Italy	xv	(Purchase, 1964)
23	Buonacorso da Montemagno, <i>Oratio de Nobilitate</i> ; Pietro dal Monte, <i>Ad Karolum Oratio pro Eugenio IV</i> ; Leonardo Bruni, <i>Invectiva contra Hypocritas</i> (frg.)	11.9 11.10 11.11	paper, bound with Nos. 21-22, 24-25	Italy	xv	(Purchase, 1964)
24	Paulus Vergerius, <i>De Ingeniis Moribus et Liberalibus Studiis libri duo</i> ; Francesco Filelfo, 3 <i>Epistolae</i>	11.12 11.13	paper, bound with Nos. 21-23, 25	Italy	xv	(Purchase, 1964)
25	Augustine, <i>Enarrationes in Psalmos</i> (in Ps. xxxii)		vellum, frg. (1 leaf) from binding of Nos. 21-24		x	(Purchase, 1964)
26	Persius, <i>Satirae</i>	14	paper	Italy	xv	(Gift of Duke Humanities Council, 1964)
27	Commentary (unidentified)		vellum, frg. (1 leaf) flyleaf from binding of Seneca 1498		xiii/xiv	(Purchase, 1964)
28	Palimpsest: upper, VT (<i>Judges</i>); lower, unidentified		vellum, frg. (4 leaves) from binding of Seneca 1498		upper, xv lower, ?	(Purchase, 1964)
29	Francesco Filelfo, <i>Epistola ad Antonium Raudensem</i>		paper (1 leaf), on flyleaf to Lactantius 1493	Italy	xv/xvi	(Purchase, 1964)

*Unless otherwise stated, each manuscript is complete or nearly complete.

<i>Codex Latinus Dukianus</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Old No.</i>	<i>Material and State*</i>	<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Century</i>	<i>Source</i>
30	Hieronymus de Sancto- nellis, <i>Glossae ad St. Bonaventurae Commentarium in Senten- tias Petri Lombardi</i>		paper; in margins of Bonaventura Comm. 1477	Italy	ca. 1482-90	Purchase, 1964
31	Cicero, <i>Topica, Parti- tiones Oratoriae, de Oratore</i>	15	vellum [Pl. II] in fine contem- porary binding	Italy	xv	Purchase, 1965
32	(VT) Job, <i>Proverbs, Lamentations, Ecclesiasticus</i>	16	vellum [Pl. III]	Paris	xiii	Purchase, 1965
33	Juvenal, <i>Satirae</i>	17.1	paper, bound with No. 34	Murcia, Spain	xv	Purchase, 1965
34	Persius, <i>Satirae</i>	17.2	paper, bound with No. 33	Murcia, Spain	xv	(Purchase, 1965)
35	Petrus Berchorius, <i>Reduc- torium Morale</i> , extracts; index to Ovid, <i>Meta- morphoses</i> ; Ovidian paraphrases	from Trent MS.1, for- merly bound with Nos. 36-40	paper (2 quires) (2 leaves) (2 leaves)	Italy	xv	(Transferred from Trent History of Medicine Collection)
36	Diogenes Laertius, <i>De Philosophorum Vita</i> (Latin extracts)	from Trent MS.1, for- merly bound with Nos. 35, 37-40	paper (2 quires)	Italy	xv	(Transferred from Trent History of Medicine Collection)
37	Miscellanea: <i>Epitaphium Sercii Polensis, Epis- tola Pontii Pilati Tiberio, Epistolae Lauri Quirini</i> ; Ovid, (<i>Her.</i>) <i>Saphos ad Phaonem</i> ; Antonio Betaria, <i>Epigrammata</i> ; poem	from Trent MS.1 for- merly bound with Nos. 35-36, 38-40	paper (2 quires)	Italy	xv	(Transferred from Trent History of Medicine Collection)
38 = Trenti- nus 1	Regimen Sanitatis	Trent MS.1	paper	Italy	xv	Gift, in Trent History of Medicine Collection
39 = Trenti- nus 2	Carmen Herbale	Trent MS.1	paper	Italy	xv	(Gift, in Trent History of Medicine Collection)
40 = Trenti- nus 3	Materia Medica (in Latin & Italian)	Trent MS.1	paper	Italy	xv	(Gift, in Trent History of Medicine Collection)

*Unless otherwise stated, each manuscript is complete or nearly complete.

[illegible]

facti sunt principes
et uelut arctos. no
interuenientes pascua.
Et habuerunt abisq
titudine ante facie
subsequens. **¶** Et
remota est iherlm
et erunt afflictiois su
et qui tunc datus o
um desiderabilium
fuerit que habuerit
a diebus antiquis. Et
cadent pls et in ma
nu hostiu. et no s
datus uidetur et cau
hostes et deriserunt
sabbata eius. **¶** Et
penam incurret
iherlm. propterea iuda
bilibus facta est. Omnes
qui glificauerunt eam
incurret ea quia ui
derunt ignominiam
et ipa ante gentem

et conida e uetate sunt.
 Sed et e in
 pedibz et in recedentia
 e finis sui. Deposita
 e ueriment: non hys
 consolatur. Vide qm
 afflictio me e. qm
 erudit e munitis.
 Ioh. Manu suam
 misit illis ad omnia
 desiderabilia et qm
 uidit gentes iudice
 scilicet in sua de qbz
 propter ne inueni
 rent in eam tu.
 Cap. Omnes ipsi n
 gement et querunt
 pane dederat queq
 preciosa procto ad
 refectum ad am.
 Vide die et conida
 qm facta sunt uilis.
 Lament. O uos om
 nes qui transitis p uia

COD. LAT. DUK. 32. The first two pages of *Lamentations* in the recently acquired diminutive thirteenth century MS containing the Old Testament books of *Job*, *Proverbs*, *Lamentations*, and *Ecclesiasticus* in the Vulgate version. The rubrics are in red, the initial *Q* in bright red and intense blue.

PLATE III

NEWS OF THE LIBRARY

NEW CURATOR OF RARE BOOKS

DANIEL F. McGrath has succeeded Thomas M. Simkins, Jr., as Curator of Rare Books in the Duke University Library.

His appointment to the position became effective June 1, 1964.

A native of New York City, Mr. McGrath is a graduate of the University of Virginia and holds master's degrees in German and library science from Michigan. He is currently writing a doctoral dissertation on "American Color-Plate Books."

During the spring semester, 1962, he taught book selection at the University of Virginia. Since that time he has cataloged the collections of rare books and manuscripts of Paul Mellon, in Upperville, Virginia.

Mr. McGrath is also editor of the *Bookman's Price Index*, an annual guide to the values of rare books and other hard-to-find, out-of-print books and journals.

ELECTIONS

IN 1964 the following Friends of Duke University Library were elected members of the Executive Committee: the Reverend William C. Bennett, Pastor of Trinity Avenue Presbyterian Church, Durham; Professor Julian P. Boyd, Professor of History at Princeton University and Editor of the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson*; Dr. Paul H.

Clyde, Secretary of the Committee on Educational Institutions, The Duke Endowment; Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress; and Professor Lionel Stevenson, James B. Duke Professor of English.

At the Executive Committee Meeting on December 8, 1964, both Professor Stevenson and Professor Glenn R. Negley, of the Department of Philosophy, were unanimously elected to life membership in recognition of their distinguished service. Professor Stevenson has presented to the University Library a gift of Canadian literature. Professor Negley has been strengthening the Utopia Collection by bringing together the Library's holdings, by adding many items that had belonged to him personally, and by conducting an intensive search for those still lacking.

STUDENT BOOK COLLECTORS

THE Library and the Gothic Bookshop are conducting the 1965 Undergraduate Student Book Collectors Contest. The judges are to be Dr. William E. Scott, Associate Professor of History; Dr. Robert Van Kluyve, Instructor in English; and Dr. Allan D. Wooley, Instructor in Classical Studies.

The deadline for submitting entries is April 15; the interviews are to be held on April 22; and the awards meeting is to take place on April 23.

FRIENDS OF DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY DINNER

ON Thursday, April 29, the annual dinner of the Friends of Duke University Library will be held in the Union Ballroom. Dr. Frank Gill Slaughter, Duke alumnus, physician, and author, will be the speaker.

Dr. Slaughter, who has the distinction of being the most prolific writer his Alma Mater has ever had, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the age of seventeen, was graduated from Duke in 1926 and from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1930.

He began writing as an avocation in 1935 and published his first novel, *That None Shall Die*, in 1941. His sixth, *In a Dark Garden*, 1946, was so successful that he decided to give up his medical practice altogether and to concentrate upon writing and lecturing.

In both fiction and non-fiction, Dr. Slaughter draws upon his extensive knowledge of medicine, religion, and history. Among his outstanding works are *Immortal Magyar*, a biography of Semmelweis, 1950; *The Road to Bithynia*, a novel about Saint Luke 1951; and *Storm Haven*, a Civil War story, 1953. His thirty-ninth title is *The Purple Quest*, 1965.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

FRIENDS, because of their generosity and discernment, are in a noteworthy measure responsible for the

growth, both in size and quality, of the Duke University Library. Limitations of space prevent a complete listing of these thoughtful people and of their contributions.

During the past year the Manuscript Department has acquired many small collections and individual items.

The papers of Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke are arriving. The first shipment, which covers Mr. Duke's four years as Chief of Protocol of the Department of State (1961-1965), numbers 3,557 items and twelve volumes. Largely the residue of his official papers that were not sent to the National Archives under the Federal Records Program, they are a valuable group of manuscripts and photographs of foreign dignitaries and Federal officials.

The Romeo H. Guest Papers (410 items) are, for the greater part, copies of files relative to the establishment of the Research Triangle. Mr. Guest, vice president of C. M. Guest and Sons of Greensboro, originated the idea of the Research Triangle.

The British manuscripts are particularly rich in materials about British politics in the nineteenth century. They include an addition of 404 letters and other manuscripts addressed to William Wilberforce, and an addition of 167 letters to the papers of Henry Richard Vassal Fox, Third Baron Holland. These are letters written in 1836-1837

by Lord Granville, British Ambassador to France.

New collections of British political papers include two gifts from Professor William B. Hamilton. These are seventy manuscripts (1809-1855) of John Nicholas Fazakerley, of the House of Commons, and 870 individual manuscripts and three volumes of manuscripts of Lord Noel-Buxton written between 1876 and 1949.

Professor C. Richard Sanders has given almost three hundred papers of Sir Leslie Stephen, man of letters, philosopher, and father of Vanessa Bell and Virginia Woolf. These papers are mainly family correspondence and articles that Sir Leslie wrote for the *Cornhill Magazine* while his father-in-law, William M. Thackeray, was editor.

The Flowers Collection of Southern Americana was increased by more than 1,700 printed items and 31,000 manuscripts of various types of subject matter. In the Civil War period it has continued to add strength. Of the forty-one Confederate imprints acquired, seventeen are unreported in any check list. More than a hundred regimental histories and personal narratives of the Civil War were added to the Collection. Several diaries and small collections of soldiers' letters were also bought.

Of the forty-nine maps acquired, four

eighteenth-century items may be mentioned:

Florida. *East Florida, from surveys made since the last peace, adapted to Dr. Stork's history of that country.* By Thomas Jefferys. 1763.

Louisiana. *Carte de la Louisiana et du Cours du Mississippi.* . . . 1720.

Mississippi. *Mississippi by J. B. Hermann.* . . . includes almost all of *North America.* . . . 1730.

North and South Carolina. *An Accurate map of North and South Carolina with their indian frontiers, shewing in a distinct manner all the mountains, rivers, swamps, marshes, bays, creeks, harbours, sandbanks and soundings on the coasts; with the roads and indian paths.* . . . by Henry Mouzon. 1777.

Reference has been made elsewhere to Professor Lionel Stevenson's gift to the Library of his personal collection of Canadian literature, about five hundred volumes in all. Though strongest in poetry, the collection also includes fiction, history, criticism, and other types of literary writing. One special item is Charles Mair's *Dreamland and Other Poems*, generally considered to be the first significant book of poetry issued after the confederation of Canada. This copy was published in Ottawa in 1868 and inscribed by the author for Professor Stevenson almost

sixty years later. Among the major Canadian poets, Bliss Carman, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Duncan Campbell Scott are well represented.

The fifteenth century Greek liturgical manuscript described on page 4, column 1 of this issue, was presented to the Duke Library by Professor Wil-

liam H. Willis. A type not previously represented in the Rare Book Rooms, it has been accessioned as Greek Ms. 29. Found in Sinope, it is dated 1411 in its colophon and retains much of its original wood, homespun and leather binding.

The Friends of Duke University Library

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*Please address all communications to:
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THE organization known as The Friends of Duke University Library was established in 1935 as a means of encouraging and coördinating activities directed toward the development of the Library. The organization has two major purposes:

To strengthen interest in the work of the Library and a realization of the present and future importance of the Library to the University's advancement;

To increase the usefulness of the Library to the University community and to scholars generally.

Annual membership in The Friends of the Library is extended to all persons who make monetary gifts or gifts of books, manuscripts, or other materials to the Library, or render services to the organization, to the value of five dollars each year. Life membership is accorded, upon vote of the Executive Committee of the Friends, to donors making outstanding contributions.

LIBRARY NOTES

A BULLETIN ISSUED FOR

The Friends of Duke University Library

September 1966

Number 40

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY · DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Dedicated to
MISS PRICE.

SOUTHERN CONSTELLATION



WORDS BY

ROBT F. CARLIN.



Surgeon 5th Confederate Regt. C.S.A.

Published By SCHREINER & SONS Macon, Ga.

Blackmar & Bro.
VICKSBURG, MISS.

Schreiner & Sons
MONTELEONE, TEX.

LIBRARY NOTES

The Friends of Duke University Library

No. 40

September, 1966

CHECKLIST OF CONFEDERATE IMPRINTS IN THE DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

WINSTON BROADFOOT*

HISTORICAL foresight, a scarce commodity at any time, was particularly lacking in the nineteenth century. Of special interest, therefore, is a series of resolutions adopted by the faculty of the University of Virginia at a meeting on the first of March, 1861. Recognizing that "grave political dissensions are now agitating and dividing the people of the United States," the faculty appointed a permanent committee to collect and preserve the public documents of general and local governments. The collection was to be preserved in a separate department of the University Library. To this end the committee sent out a letter that clearly stated the purpose: "It would be inappropriate, in this application, to enlarge upon the eminent, but evident, services which such a collection of authentic memorials is calculated to render to

the living and coming generations; to the cause of truth and justice; to the integrity and impartiality of historical inquiry, to the philosophical estimation of the phenomena of political and social change, and of the processes of human development." After more than a hundred years, one is not likely to find better words. Unfortunately, the Virginia plan did not result in the collection envisaged.

Immediately after the Civil War, at the urging of historian Francis Parkman, the Boston Athenaeum embarked on a vigorous program of collecting Confederate Imprints. Such was the success of the Athenaeum that, virtually from the beginning, its Confederate Imprints collection has been the largest in the country. This story is well told in Marjorie Crandall's *Confederate Imprints. A Check List Based Princi-*

*Mr. Broadfoot is Director of The George Washington Flowers Memorial Collection of Southern Americana.

pally on the Collection of the Boston Athenaeum, published by the Athenaeum in 1955.

Not until the 1930's when the Flowers Collection took shape as a Southern Americana collection did Duke University begin seriously to collect Confederate Imprints.

George Washington Flowers was a colonel in the Confederate army, and for him his children named and endowed the Flowers Collection. Though the interest of the Flowers Collection is broader than the Civil War, appropriately its eminence is in this field.

The purpose of this checklist of Imprints in the Flowers Collection is to let interested persons know what is available in the Duke Library for their use. Imprints previously unrecorded in Crandall's *Confederate Imprints* and in Richard Harwell's *More Confederate Imprints*, published by the Virginia State Library in 1957, are shown in bibliographical detail, but no claim of uniqueness is made. In fact, several such items also appear in Harwell's *Confederate Imprints in the University of Georgia Libraries* (1964). The Georgia checklist, like this Duke checklist, does not have the circulation nor is it as widely important as the two earlier checklists, which, helpfully, list holdings in other institutions.

In appearance most Confederate Imprints are drab. Color plates are almost nonexistent and even illustrations are

rare. As the war wore on, scarcity of paper resulted in re-using, on the blank side, paper that had already served one use. Most of the Imprints suffer from foxing and may show shoddy presswork, but they are on durable rag paper and are not fragile.

The question of what is a Confederate Imprint is a difficult one. Roughly, the category embraces all printing done in any area under Confederate control. Thus a particular Southern state would have none until it seceded. Nevertheless, the secession conventions of the various states, which include much printing before the actual secession, are counted. (Conversely and equally arbitrarily, all forms-tax receipts, soldier's passes, etc., which have blanks to be filled in, are excluded.) Even after the eleventh and last state, North Carolina, had joined the Confederacy, the boundaries for Imprints purposes continued to fluctuate. Confederate armies made brief forays into border states, occasionally leaving their Imprints. But mostly, in one state after another, the Confederacy lost territory to occupying Northern armies. The printing in these occupied areas is, of course, not Confederate. Finally there is the undated, unidentified item of Confederate sympathy. Broadside verse, much of it probably from Baltimore, is almost impossible to identify as Confederate.

Though previously unknown Con-

ederate Imprints turn up rather often; there will always be the fascinating speculation as to how many remain unknown, perhaps lost forever. Senate and House bills of the various state legislatures are quite scarce, most of them known in only one copy, and, demonstrably, most of them still unknown. For example, a total of 188 legislative bills are known for Virginia (81 of them shown for the first time in the Duke checklist); yet the numbering indicates that in the Senate alone at least 255 bills were printed in 1861. A similar situation exists in every other Southern state.

There are also the special orders from the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. Only Special Order #180 of August 1, 1864, has survived as a Confederate Imprint, yet years ago the Federal Government reprinted the whole set for the entire war—all 1,318 items. An interesting question is what happened to those original orders. Or take the matter of menus, rather commonly printed by the better hotels in those days. One for the Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, for Sunday, December 25, 1864, is extant. Taken altogether, then, one might reasonably assume that as many Confederate Imprints are unknown as known.

The Confederacy published more newspapers and periodicals than anything else. Crandall counts 180 titles in the Boston Athenaeum; Duke lists

another 100. With publication ranging from daily to monthly, the total output was tremendous. It is estimated that the Flowers Collection has, altogether, nearly 10,000 issues of Confederate newspapers and periodicals.

With the exception of some monographs by Richard Harwell on Confederate belles-lettres, very little work has been done on the content of Confederate Imprints. Perhaps, like the Civil War itself, these years in our history have lost their vogue. Whatever the reason for the neglect, it is not that the materials lack inherent interest and drama. Take, for example, House Bill #251 of the 1862-63 session of the North Carolina legislature entitled "A Bill By Which Free Persons of Color May Enslave Themselves." Surely this is one of the most remarkable documents of any day.

Further comments about this checklist may be helpful. Of the 3,110 items in it, 414 are reported for the first time. *Library Notes* has followed the headings used by Crandall and Harwell and, by copying their numbering, has shown which items listed by them are in the Duke Library. The Harwell numbers interfile with the Crandall and may be identified by the hyphen, such as 3899-R or 4138-1. An asterisk is used to indicate each item with which Duke is credited in the Crandall and Harwell checklists; an item without an asterisk was either unre-

ported (unintentionally) to the Crandall and Harwell compilers or acquired after those lists were published. An exception to this use of the asterisk applies to Crandall numbers 5122 through 5302. These are newspapers and periodicals for which Crandall shows only the Boston Athenaeum holdings and for which Harwell shows nothing. The Duke holdings are listed without asterisks.

Special thanks are due Mrs. Lydia Anders, secretary of the Flowers Collection, and Miss Nora Lea Rogers, student assistant, for their work in compiling this list. Greater thanks are due the Flowers family, which made the collection itself possible. The work goes on. Already a dozen unique items, acquired too late for this list, await an addendum.

PREVIOUSLY UNRECORDED IMPRINTS

The following imprints in the Duke library are not listed in Crandall or Harwell.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

CONGRESS

Acts, etc., collectively.

I.

The Currency Bill. An act to Fund, Tax and Limit the currency, passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, at Richmond, February 16th, 1864. (Richmond, 1864.) Broadside. 50 x 37 cm.

SENATE

Bills, resolutions, etc.

2.

Amendment proposed by the Senate to the Bill (H. R. 18) to lay taxes for the common defense and carry on the government of the Confederate States. (Richmond, 1863?) 26p. 22½ cm.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Bills, resolutions, etc.

3.

... A Bill declaring the mode of ascertaining the value of the tithe deliverable to the government under the true construction of existing laws. (Richmond, 1864.) 24½ cm.

House of Representatives, December 5, 1864.—Read first and second times, and referred to Committee on Ways and Means. December 29, 1865.—Reported back with

an amendment, placed on the Calendar, and ordered to be printed. Senate Engrossed Bill, No. 121.

On reverse side: . . . A bill to provide the mode of ascertaining the value of the tithe deliverable to the Government.

Committee on the Judiciary

4.

Report of the Committee on the Judiciary upon martial law. (Richmond, 186-) 6p. 21½ cm.

Miscellaneous Publications.

5.

A list of the members of the House of Representatives, of the First Congress. Arranged by states. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 34 x 21 cm.

PRESIDENT

6.

Address of the President to the soldiers of the Confederate States. (Richmond, 1863?). Broadside. 21 x 14 cm.

Signed: Jefferson Davis. By the President: J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

ARMY

Army of Northern Virginia

7.

Circular. (Richmond? 1864) 2 p. 19 cm.

Dated: Office Chief Quartermaster, A. N. Va., March 26, 1864.

Army of Tennessee

7-A

General Orders No. 214. Head-Quarters, Army of Tennessee, Dalton, Ga., Dec. 2d, 1863. Broadside. 5½ x 8½ cm.

Army of the Potomac

8.

Orders. (Falmouth, Va., 1862.) (1)p. 20½ cm.

Dated: Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 4th, 1862.

Signed: Henry J. Hunt, Brigadier General, Chief of Artillery.

Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana

9.

General orders. No. 9. (Concerning organization of the Militia.) (Tangipahoa, La., 1862.) Broadside. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated: Headquarters, 1st Dis't. Miss. & East La. Tangipahoa, La., July 22, 1862.

Signed: By command of Brig. Gen. Ruggles. L. D. Sandidge, C. S. A., A.A.A. & Insp'r. Gen'l.

10.

General Order No. 63. (Jackson, 1863.) 40p. $20\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

H'd. Q'rs. Dep't. Mississippi and East Louisiana, Jackson, April 9, 1863.

Signed: Lieut. Gen. Pemberton. R. W. Memminger, A. A. G.

Department of Texas. Marine.

11.

General orders, No. 12. Appointing J. H. Sterret Superintendent of Transports. (Houston, Texas, 1863.) Broadside. $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated. Head Quarters, Marine Department of Texas, Houston, Texas, June 16th, 1863.

Signed: Leon Smith, Commanding Marine Department of Texas.

Department of West Virginia and East Tennessee

12.

General order No. 54. (Dublin, 1863.) 8p. $21\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated: Headq'rs. Departm't. West Va. and East Tennessee. Dublin, Dec. 3d, 1863.

Signed: Maj. Gen. Sam Jones.

District of Pamlico

13.

(Circular requiring Masters of all vessels to procure permits before sailing.) (Newbern, 1862.) Broadside. $26\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated: Head-Quarters District of Pamlico, Office of the Provost Marshall, Newbern, Jan. 31st, 1862.

Signed: W. G. Robinson, Provost Marshall, Dist. of Pamlico.

Military Post, West Point, Ga.

14.

Circular. H'd. Quarters Military Post, West Point, Ga., September 8th, 1864. (An appeal to deserters to return to their commands.) (West Point, Ga., 1864.) Broadside. 23×16 cm.

Signed: R. C. Tyler, Brig. General Commanding.

Potomac Department

15.

Commissioned by the Governor, with the sanction of the Council, and confirmed by the Convention, in the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, to date from the 21st April, 1861, and placed in command of all the military troops and defences on the Potomac border of the State, (Culpeper Court House, Va., 1861.) Broadside. 41 x 13 cm.

Dated: Headquarters Potomac Department, Culpeper C.H., May 5, 1861.

Signed: Philip St. Geo. Cocke, Brigadier General Com'g. Potomac Department.

Trans-Mississippi Department

16.

Circular. Office Chief Quartermaster Trans-Miss. Dept. Shreveport, La., Sept. 15th, 1863. (Fixing the rate of compensation for detailed men on extra duty.) (Shreveport, 1863.) Broadside. 22 x 14 cm.

Signed: H. F. Minter, Maj. & Chf. Quartermaster T.N. Dept.

Approved: Lieut. Gen'l. E. Kirby Smith, S. S. Anderson, Ass't. Adj't. Gen'l.

17.

Special Orders. Headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, 1864. 33½ cm.

No. 213 (Extract), August 25th, 1864.

18.

General Orders, No. 20. (Regarding conscription.) (Marshall, Texas, 1864.) Broadside. 18½ x 13 cm.

Dated: Head Quarters, Bureau of Conscription, Trans-Mississippi Department, Marshall, Texas, September 22nd, 1864.

Signed: By Command of Brig. Gen. Greer. W. Stedman, A. A. Gen.

Virginia Military Institute

19.

General Orders, No. 22. Headquarters, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, August 13th, 1864. Broadside. 22 x 15 cm.

Signed: By command of Major General F. H. Smith.

Wheeler's Cavalry Corps.

20.

General Orders No. 7. (Beaufort, S. C., 1864.) 3p. 18½ cm.

Dated: Head Quarters, Cavalry Corps, Beaufort District, So. Ca., December 29, 1864.

Signed: J. Wheeler, Major General.

CONSCRIPT DEPARTMENT

21.

Notice to conscripts. Greensboro, 1863. Broadside. 29 x 23½ cm.

Dated: Enrolling Office, Sixth Congressional District, Greensborough, June 12th, 1863.

Signed: J. H. Anderson, Enrolling Officer, 6th Congressional District. W. R. Capehart, Surgeon C. S. A., Ch. Examining Board.

22.

Conscription Circular, No. 1. Headquarters Reserved Forces of Virginia. Richmond, October 6th, 1864. . . . By command of Major General Kemper. R. H. Catlett, Assistant Adjutant General. Richmond, 1864. 4p. 20½ cm.

Attached: General Orders, No. 76. War Department, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, October 6th, 1864. . . . By command of Secretary of War. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.

Also attached: Circular No. 68. Conscript Office, Richmond, October 6th, 1864 . . . Jas. H. Binford, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

DISTRICT COURTS

23.

Circular letter to District Attorneys, and to receivers under the sequestration act. . . . (Richmond, 1862.) Broadside. 24½ x 19½ cm.

Dated: Confederate States of America, Department of Justice, Richmond, October 22, 1862.

Signed: Wade Keyes, Acting Attorney General.

24.

In the District Court of the Confederate States of America, November 25th, 1861. (Ordering endorsement of an Act of Sequestration by the clerks.) (n.p., 186-.) Broadside. 17½ x 21½ cm.

Signed: Loftin N. Ellett, Clerk.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

25.

General Order. C. S. of America, Navy Department, Richmond, June 8, 1863. (Relative to addressing of Communications for various supplies.) . . . (Richmond, 1863.) Broadside 19 x 14 cm.

Signed: S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

26.

General Order. Confederate States of America, Navy Department, Richmond, September 7, 1864. (Regarding Navy paymasters.) (Richmond, 1864.) Broadside. 17 x 11½ cm.

Signed: S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

27.

(Circular.) Instructions. To avoid errors in future it is necessary that the following Postal Laws, Regulations and Instructions, should be carefully adhered to: Bolling Baker, Auditor. (186-) Broadside. 42 x 32 cm.

28.

To the Congress of the Confederate States of America: (A petition of Postmasters and Mailcarriers to be relieved from labor on the Sabbath.) (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 21 x 19 cm.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

29.

Pay Your Taxes! The citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of Taxable Property for the year 1864, and hold it ready for inspection . . . Broadside. 24½ x 22 cm.

30.

Schedule of Prices. The law of Congress requires us to establish every two months or oftener, a schedule of Prices, to be paid by Government Agents. . . . (Also) Hire of wagons and teams. (Marshall, Texas, 186-) Broadside. 35 x 17½ cm.

Signed: W. R. D. Ward, Frank E. Williams, Commissioners for the State of Texas.

31.

Produce Loan—Instructions to Agents. . . . (Jackson, Miss., 1862.) Broadside. 33½ x 21 cm.

Dated: Jackson, October 29th, 1862.

Signed: J. D. B. DeBow, General Agent.

32.

Synopsis of decisions made by Secretary of the Treasury under the tax laws. (Goldsboro?, 1863.) Broadside. $45\frac{1}{2} \times 32$ cm.

33.

Circular Instructions. Regulations in relation to the issue of Certificates for Bonds and Registered Stock. (Richmond, 1863.) 4 p. 22 cm.

Dated: Treasury Department, C. S. A., Richmond, February 25, 1863.

34.

Produce Loan. To all persons in the counties of Tallahatchie, Sunflower, Yalobusha, Carroll, Holmes, Yazoo, and Madison who have subscribed or sold cotton to the Confederate States . . . (Columbus, Miss., 1863.) Broadside. $25 \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated: Produce Loan Office for Miss., Columbus, Nov. 23, 1863.

Signed: J. D. B. DeBow, General Agent of Produce.

35.

Regulations in reference to defaulters under sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the tax act. (Richmond, 1863.) $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated: Office of Commissioner of Taxes, Treasury Department, Richmond, August 25, 1863.

Signed: Thompson Allan, Commissioner of Taxes.

Approved: C. G. Memminger, Secretary of Treasury.

36.

Tithing Tax! Notice. The Farmers of Davie County are notified to attend at the following places for the purpose of making returns of all wheat, oats, and wool produced by them in the year 1863, of which they will be required to pay the Government one-tenth, after reserving for their own use the amount allowed them by law. (n.p., 1863.) Broadside. $45\frac{1}{2} \times 27$ cm.

Dated: September 22, 1863.

Signed: B. Bailey, Tax Collector.

37.

Produce Loan Office for Mississippi. Columbus, Oct. 27th, 1863 . . . Broadside. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ cm.

Signed: J. D. B. DeBow, General Agent, Produce Loan.

38.

Regulations as to cases wherein the tax on moneys on hand or on deposit is claimed to have been erroneously paid. Broadside. $16 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated: Office of Commissioner of Taxes, Richmond, January 29th, 1864.
 Signed: Thompson Allan, Commissioner of Taxes. (Richmond, 1864.)
 Approved: C. G. Memminger, Secretary of Treasury.

39.

(Regulations to disbursing officers of the Treasury. Richmond, 1864.)
 Broadside. 20½ x 13 cm.

Dated: Treasury Department C. S. A., Richmond, March 9, 1864.
 Signed: C. G. Memminger, Secretary of Treasury.

Transmitted with letter of A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster General, concerning collection of public moneys.

40.

Regulations and instructions more accurately defining the intent and meaning of Paragraph I section I of the Act to amend the Tax Laws, approved 14th June, 1864. (Richmond, 1864.) Broadside. 21½ x 13½ cm.

Dated: Office Commissioner of Taxes, Richmond, August 12, 1864.

Signed: Thompson Allan, Commissioner.

Approved: G. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury.

41.

Information for the Army. Claims of deceased soldiers. (3)p. 23½ cm.
 (n.p., 186-)

Dated: Richmond, Va., Dec. 1, 1864.

Signed: William A. Walton, Claim Agent of Ga., Box 961.

WAR DEPARTMENT

42.

Circular. Bureau of Subsistence, Trans-Miss. Dept. (Marshall, Texas, 1864.)
 5 p. 21½ cm.

Dated: Marshall, Texas, June 17, 1864.

43.

Circular. (Concerning rations.) Broadside. 20 x 13 cm.

Dated: Confederate States of America, Subsistence Department, Richmond, January 5, 1864.

Signed: L. B. Northrop, Commissary General. (Richmond, 1864.)

Approved: James A. Seddon, Secretary of War. Jan. 5, 1864.

44.

(Circular from the Rail Road Bureau re-publishing General Orders No. 98 of 1862 and No. 2 of 1863. (Jackson, Miss. 1863.) Broadside. 34½ x 21 cm.

Dated: Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, Richmond, December 3, 1862. (General Orders, No. 98.) Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, Richmond, January 3, 1863. (General Order, No. 2). Rail Road Bureau, C. S. A., Head-Quarters, Jackson, Miss., March 23rd, 1863.

Signed: Wm. M. Walley, A. A. Gen.

45.

(Letter to) Robt. White, Esq: Sir: As the authority granted you to raise a Battalion of Partisan Rangers did not limit you to those not liable to conscription, the enlistment of men in the Conscript ages in your corps are valid. Respectfully, Geo. W. Randolph, Secretary of War. (Richmond, 1862.) Broadside. 6 x 12½ cm.

Dated: Confederate States of America, War Department, Richmond, July 28th, 1862.

At head of letter: Conscripts allowed to volunteer as rangers.

46.

The Ordnance Manual for the use of the Officers of the United States Army. Evans & Cogswell's Steam Power Presses. Charleston: 1861. Second Edition. xx, 475 p. 19 plates. 18½ cm.

47.

. . . Regulations of the Subsistence Department, embracing all amendments and substitutions heretofore made, but not printed in the said Regulations, to take effect the first of January, 1864. (Richmond, 1863.) 5p. 20½ cm.

At head of title: Confederate States of America, Subsistence Department.

ALABAMA

Adjutant General

48.

General Order No. 4. (Ordering discontinuation of distillation of ardent spirits in Alabama.) (Montgomery, 1862.) Broadside. 17 x 14 cm.

Dated: Office of Adj't. & Inspector Gen'l., A. M. Montgomery, Ala., March 17, 1862.

Governor. (Thomas H. Watts.)

48-A

Executive Department of Alabama, Montgomery, April 4, 1865. To the people of Alabama: On the 3d of March I warned you that our enemies were making efforts to invade the State from several directions. I then ordered the State militia to report, and called upon all patriotic citizens to rally to the defense of the State. . . . Broadside. 29 x 22½ cm.

Signed: T. H. Watts, Governor of Alabama.

GEORGIA

General Assembly

49.

The Road and Patrol Laws of Georgia, as revised in the New Code; also the Acts of 1862, referring to the same subjects. Milledgeville: R. M. Orme & Son, Printers. February, 1863. 16p. 23 cm.

Committee on State Endorsement of the Confederate Debt.

50.

Report of the Majority of the Committee on State Endorsement of the Confederate Debt. Boughton, Nisbet & Barnes, State Printers. Milledgeville, Ga., 1863. 7p. 25 cm.

LOUISIANA

Convention

51.

Official journal of the proceedings of the Convention of the State of Louisiana. By authority. New Orleans, J. O. Nixon, Printer to the State Convention, 1861. 63p. 23 cm.

Cover title.

52.

Standing Committees of the Convention. (n.p., 1861.) Broadside. 26 x 22 cm.

Governor (Thomas O. Moore)

53.

Veto message of Gov. Thomas O. Moore, on the cotton bill, to the House of Representatives. Baton Rouge: Tom Bynum, State Printer, 1861. 7p. 22 cm.

MISSISSIPPI

Geological Survey

54.

Office of Geological Survey. Manufacture of salt. (Oxford, 1862.) Broadside. 13 x 9¼ cm.

Dated: Office of Geological Survey, Oxford, June 9, 1862.

Signed: Eugene W. Hilgard, State Geologist.

NORTH CAROLINA

Convention

55.

Table No. 2.—Population by color and condition according to the census of 1860. (Raleigh, 1861.) Broadside. 40 x 30 cm.

General Assembly

56.

Executive and Legislative documents. Session 1864-65. Richmond, 1865. Doc. No. 6. Report of the Public Treasurer. Tables. 24p. 21 cm.

57.

Report of Select Committee. Sess. 1862-'63. Report of Joint Select Committee. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) 2p. 22 cm.

Signed: W. B. Wright, Chairman.

58

Revenue Bill. Ses. 1862-'63. Report of the Committee on Finance (on) a Bill to be entitled "Revenue." (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) 36p. 21½ cm.

Reported by Joint Committee on Finance.

Senate

59.

Senate Bill No. 5. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (1862.) Broadside. 21 x 13½ cm.

Introduced by Mr. Young, of Mecklenburg.

60.

Senate Bill No. 16. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill in regard to the hire of slaves. (Raleigh) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) Broadside. 22 x 13½ cm.

Introduced by Mr. Lane, of Wayne.

61.

Senate Bill No. 18. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill to prohibit, for a limited time, the manufacture of spirituous liquors from grain, amendatory of an ordinance of the convention, ratified the 21st February, 1862. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) 2 p. 22 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Adams, of Guilford.

62.

Senate Bill No. 65. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill for the support of the insane asylum of North Carolina. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) Broadside. 21½ x 16 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Ramsey, Chm'n of Com. on Insane Asylum.

63.

Senate Resolutions No. 70. Ses. 1862-'63. Resolutions relating to the currency. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) Broadside. 22 x 16 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Young, of Mecklenburg.

64.

Senate Resolutions No. 1. Ses. 1862-'63. Resolutions referring different parts of the governor's message to appropriate committees. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) 2 p. 22 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Ramsey, of Rowan and Davie.

65.

Senate Resolution No. 83. Ses. 1862-'63. Resolution in relation to the seizure and transportation from the state, of R. J. Graves, a citizen of Orange County. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) 2 p. 25 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Graham, of Orange.

66.

Senate Bill No. 29. Adj. Ses. 1864. Report of Committee (on) a bill for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (1864.) 3 p. 20½ cm.

Reported by Mr. Young, of Mecklenburg, for Committee.

House of Commons.

67.

House Bill No. 7. Ses. 1862-'63. An Act for the purchase of provisions. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) Broadside. 21 x 13 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Fowle, of Wake.

68.

House Bill No. 8. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill concerning sheriffs. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) Broadside. 20½ x 13½ cm.

Introduced by Mr. Peebles, of Northampton.

69.

House Bill No. 9. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill to continue the ordinance of the convention prohibiting the distillation of spirituous liquors from grain. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) Broadside. 21 x 13 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Harris, of Cabarrus.

70.

Substitute for H. Bill No. 9. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill to Prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) Broadside. 21½ x 14½ cm.

Reported by Judiciary Committee.

71.

House Bill No. 11. Ses. 1862-'63. Report of Military Committee (on) a bill to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in state defences. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) 2 p. 22 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Beall, of Davidson.

72.

House Bill No. 45. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill to raise ten thousand volunteers for the defense of the state. (Raleigh.) W.W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) Broadside. 21½ x 14 cm.

Introduced by Mr. McAden, of Alamance.

73.

House Bill No. 46. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill to regulate the hands to work on public roads. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) Broadside. 23 x 14 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Berry, of Orange.

74.

House Bill No. 49. Ses. 1862-'63. An act defining extortion and encouraging honorable speculation. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) 3 p. 22 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Avera, of Johnston.

75.

House Bill No. 69. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act passed at the second extra session of the general assembly, A.D., 1861, chapter 5, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the county courts for raising revenue." (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) Broadside. 22 x 15 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland and Harnett.

76.

House Bill No. 70. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill for the Better Government of Slaves. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State (186-) Broadside. 21½ x 14 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Costner, of Lincoln.

77.

House Bill No. 124. Ses. 1862-'63. An act for the relief of families of deceased soldiers, and to provide for a roll of honor. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) 2 p. 23 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Fowle, of Wake.

78.

House Bill No. 251. Ses. 1862-'63. A bill by which free persons of color may enslave themselves. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) Broadside. 15 x 12½ cm.

Introduced by Mr. Peebles, of Northampton.

79.

House Resolutions No.—. Ses. 1862-'63. Resolutions. Resolved by the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, that the language used by the Richmond Enquirer, and other ill-tempered partisan papers out of and in this state, towards the Legislature of North Carolina, is alike slanderous, censorious, and unjust and deserve the scorn and contempt of every free and true-hearted son of North Carolina. . . . (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) 1 p. 17½ cm.

Introduced by Mr. Henry, of Bertie.

80.

House Resolutions No. 85. Ses. 1862-'63. Resolutions. (Special Order for Friday, 12 o'clock, the 5th Dec.) (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (1862?) 1 p. 22½ cm.

Introduced by Mr. Cowles, of Yadkin.

81.

House Resolutions No. 176. Ses. 1862-'63. A resolution to guarantee North Carolina's proposition of the debt of the Confederate States. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (186-) 2 p. 23½ cm.

Introduced by Mr. Fleming, of Rowan.

82.

House Bill No. 8. Ses. 1863. A bill to restrict the planting of cotton and tobacco for the year 1864. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (1863.) Broadside. $24\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Introduced by Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg.

83.

House Res. No. —. Adj. Ses. 1864. Resolution condemning the suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. (Raleigh.) W. W. Holden, Printer to the State. (1864.) 3 p. 23 cm.

Introduced by Mr. Avera, of Johnston.

Adjutant General

84.

General Order, No. 10. (Raleigh, 1862.) (1) p. $20\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated: Executive Department N.C., Adjutant General's Office. Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1862.

85.

(Regulations for calling out militia.) (Raleigh, 1862.) Broadside. $26\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated: Executive Department, North Carolina, Adjutant General's Office (Militia) February 13th, 1862.

Signed: J. G. Martin, Adjutant General. Addressed to J. R. G. Faucett, Col. Com. 67th Reg't, N.C.M.

86.

Special Orders, No. 12. (Camp Holmes, N. C., 1862.) Broadside. $23\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ cm.

Dated: Head Quarters Camp of Instruction, Camp Holmes, Nov. 29th, 1862.

Surgeon General

87.

General Order, No. — (Instructions for the guidance of Medical Officers.) (Raleigh, 1864.) 2 p. 24 cm.

Dated: Surgeon General's Office, Raleigh, December 25, 1864.

Signed: Edward Warren, Surgeon General N. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA

House of Representatives

88.

Journal of the House of Representatives of the state of South Carolina: being the sessions of 1860. Columbia, S. C.: R. W. Gibbes, State Printer. 1860 (i.e. 1861.) 493, (1) p. 24½ cm.

Governor

89.

(Circular. Concerning orders to march whenever directed by the Commander-in-Chief.) (n.p., 1861.) Broadside. 25 x 19½ cm.

Dated: State of South Carolina, Head Quarters, May 19th, 1861.

Signed: F. W. Pickens.

90.

The Governor of the State, to the People of South Carolina. . . . By the Governor: A. G. MacGrath, Official: Henry Buist, Lieutenant-Colonel and A. D. C. (Columbia, 1865.) Broadside. 36 x 21½ cm.

Adjutant General

91.

General Order No. 92. (Carrying into effect the orders of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.) Charleston, 1861. Broadside. 24½ x 19½ cm.

Dated: Adjutant General's Office, Charleston, S. C., May 22nd, 1861.

Special Committee

92.

In Secret Session. Special Order for Thursday, Jan. 2. Report of Special Committee No. 3. (Columbia, 1862) 2 p. 23½ cm.

Signed: Maxcy Gregg, Chairman of Committee.

TEXAS

Lunatic Asylum

93.

Circular. Lunatic Asylum. Austin, 1861. Broadside. 21 x 14 cm.

Dated: Superintendent's Office, Austin, February 18, 1861.

Signed: B. Graham, M. D., Medical Officer and Sup't.

VIRGINIA

Senate

94.

Bill no. 1. Senate bill. A bill to provide for electing members to a Convention, and to convene the same. (Richmond, 1861.) 4 p. 22½ cm.

95.

Bill no. 2. Senate bill. A bill changing the time of holding the terms of the Circuit Courts of James City and the city of Williamsburg and the county of Henrico. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

96.

Bill no. 3. Senate bill. A bill to authorize the County Courts to arm the Militia of their respective Counties, and to provide means thereof. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

97.

Bill no. 18. Senate bill. A bill to protect the interest of the Commonwealth and other stockholders of Internal Improvement Companies in this state from injurious competition. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

98.

Bill no. 22. Senate bill. A bill to authorize the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad company to construct a Branch and to increase its capital stock. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

99.

Bill no. 31. Senate bill. A bill allowing the Northwestern Bank of Virginia and any of its branches to establish an agency in the city of Richmond for the redemption of its circulating notes. (Richmond, 1861.) 3 p. 22½ cm.

100.

Bill no. 32. Senate bill. A bill authorizing the Superintendent of the Armory to provide quarters for a portion of the Public Guard. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

101.

Bill no. 35. Senate bill. A bill to establish the Virginia Military Academy. (Richmond, 1861.) 3 p. 22½ cm.

102.

Bill no. 36. Senate bill. A bill to establish a State Board of Medical Examiners. (Richmond, 1861.) 3 p. 22½ cm.

103.

Bill no. 45. Senate bill. A bill to authorize Railroad Companies to appoint Police Agents. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

104.

Bill no. 47. Senate bill. A bill increasing the number of permanent clerks in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

105.

Bill no. 52. Senate bill. A bill to provide more efficient Police regulations at the Poorhouses in this Commonwealth. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

106.

Bill no. 54. Senate bill. A bill to stay the proceedings on executions, trust deeds, and other demands, in cases of refusal to receive bank notes. (Richmond, 1861.) 3 p. 22 ½ cm.

107.

Bill no. 60. Senate bill. A bill transferring the Huttonsville and Huntersville turnpike road to the counties through which the same passes. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

108.

Bill no. 61. Senate bill. A bill to amend and re-enact the first and third sections of an act entitled, "An Act to incorporate a company to construct, on the plan of James S. French, a railroad between Alexandria and Washington," passed February 27, 1854 (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

109.

Bill no. 62. Senate bill. A bill to incorporate the Parkersburg Bridge Company. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

110.

Bill no. 64. Senate bill. A bill to protect the interests of this Commonwealth and others in railroad and steamboat companies in this state on the two lines between Baltimore and Weldon. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

111.

Bill no. 65. Senate bill. A bill to transfer a part of the Price's Mountain and Cumberland Gap road to the Mountain Lake and Salt Sulphur Springs turnpike company. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

112.

Bill no. 70. Senate bill. A bill making railroad companies liable for damages in certain cases. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

113.

Bill no. 72. Senate bill. A bill to amend the sixth section of chapter 165 of the Code so as to allow compensation to attorneys for the Commonwealth in the circuit courts of towns and cities for services heretofore performed by them. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

114.

Bill no. 73. Senate bill. A bill providing pay for the Adjutant General on account of his services in the reorganization of the Militia in the year 1858-59. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

115.

Bill no. 74. Senate bill. A bill to increase the pay of certain officers of the Public Guard. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

116.

Bill no. 77. Senate bill. A bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Richmond and York River Railroad Company. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

117.

Bill no. 78. Senate bill. A bill to amend an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Richmond and York River Railroad Company," passed January 31, 1853. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

118.

Bill no. 84. Senate bill. A bill to incorporate the American Agency. (Richmond, 1861.) 3 p. 22½ cm.

119.

Bill no. 89. Senate bill. A bill concerning the Court of Appeals and the Special Court of Appeals. (Richmond, 1861.) 5 p. 22½ cm.

120.

Bill no. 91. Senate bill. A bill to authorize an issue of preferred stock by the Alexandria, Mount Vernon and Accotink turnpike company. (Richmond, 1861.) 2p. 22½ cm.

121.

Bill no. 92. Senate bill. A bill to amend an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Farmville and Buckingham plank road company," passed May 22, 1852. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

122.

Bill no. 93. Senate bill. A bill providing that railroad companies in which the Commonwealth is a stockholder, shall use in the construction equipment, repair, and operation of their roads materials, supplies, machinery and other fabrics produced and manufactured in this state. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

123.

Bill no. 95. Senate bill. A bill to organize a volunteer force to be called the Virginia Volunteer Legion. (Richmond, 1861.) 4 p. 22½ cm.

124.

Bill no. 102. Senate bill. A bill to amend the pilot laws in regard to the Potomac River, passed March 20, 1860. (Richmond, 1861.) 3 p. 22½ cm.

125.

Bill no. 105. Senate bill. A bill to authorize the sale of a portion of the armory grounds, and out of the proceeds thereof to purchase a site for an arsenal and quarters for the public guard, and to erect buildings for that purpose. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

126.

Bill no. 106. Senate bill. A bill to distribute Mayo's Guide to coroners. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

127.

Bill no. 107. Senate bill. A bill for the protection of the fisheries on the waters of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

128.

Bill no. 111. Senate bill. A bill appropriating a sum of money to purchase certain ordnance and material of J. L. Archer of Bellona foundry, in this state. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

129.

Bill no. 112. Senate bill. A bill authorizing the Governor to commission and arm "Home Guards" on independent military organizations. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

130.

Bill no. 114. Senate bill. A bill incorporating the institution for the amelioration of the condition of the deaf, dumb and blind negroes of the Commonwealth. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

131.

Bill no. 125. Senate bill. A bill to legalize proceedings on Sunday in certain cases. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

132.

Bill no. 129. Senate bill. A bill to amend the fourth section of chapter 14 of the code, so as to increase the salary of the first clerk in the Treasurer's office. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

133.

Bill no. 127. Senate bill. A bill for the appointment of a public administration in each county and corporation. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

134.

Bill no. 131. Senate bill. A bill to amend the third and fourth sections of an act passed March 15, 1850, to provide for the inspection of Guano and Plaster of Paris in the city of Richmond and town of Petersburg. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

135.

Bill no. 132. Senate bill. A bill to limit the right to make an entry to bring an action to recover lands or the possession thereof, west of the Alleghany Mountains. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

136.

Bill no. 138. Senate bill. A bill to amend the twenty-third section of the 61st chapter of the code, entitled, "Of works of internal improvement." (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

137.

Bill no. 142. Senate bill. A bill for the relief of the Orange and Alexandria railroad company. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

138.

Bill no 144. Senate bill. A bill to incorporate the National Railroad Company. (Richmond, 1861.) 3 p. 22½ cm.

139.

Bill no. 145. Senate bill. A bill to amend the ninth section of an act passed March 23, 1848, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Lynchburg and Tennessee railroad company." (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

140.

Bill no. 149. Senate bill. A bill to enforce payment of balances due from commissioners of forfeited and delinquent lands. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

141.

Bill no. 150. Senate bill. A bill to prevent abuses of the telegraph. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

142.

Bill no. 156. Senate bill. A bill authorizing a loan to the Dismal Swamp Canal company. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

143.

Bill no. 162. Senate bill. A bill to amend the forty-third section of chapter 26 of the Code. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

144.

Bill no. 166. Senate bill. A bill providing for the purchase and distribution of books of instruction for the use of the military officers of the state. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

145.

Bill no. 168. Senate bill. A bill amending section 6 of chapter 138 of the Code. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

146.

Bill no. 170. Senate bill. A bill amending the charter of Black Lick and Plaster Bank Turnpike Company. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

147.

Bill no. 171. Senate bill. A bill to amend the 102d and 103d sections of an act passed March 30, 1860, entitled "An act for the assessment of taxes on persons and property. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

148.

Bill no. 177. Senate bill. A bill authorizing a loan to the Weston Military College. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

149.

Bill no. 178. Senate bill. A bill authorizing the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary to make certain regulations in relation to that institution. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

150.

Bill no. 188. Senate bill. A bill to provide temporary aid to the Penitentiary. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

151.

Bill no. 191. Senate bill. A bill to amend the seventeenth section of an act passed March 30th, 1860, for the better organization of the Militia of the Commonwealth. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

152.

Bill no. 192. Senate bill. A bill to amend the 29th section of chapter 58 of the Code. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

153.

Bill no. 197. Senate bill. To incorporate the Virginia Canal Company and to transfer the rights and franchises of the James River & Kanawha Company thereto. (Richmond, 1861.) 104 p. 22½ cm.

154.

Bill no. 199. Senate bill. A bill amending the third section of chapter seven of the Code. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

155.

Bill no. 201. Senate bill. A bill imposing taxes for the support of government. (Richmond, 1861.) 23 p. 22½ cm.

156.

Bill no. 202. Senate bill. A bill making appropriations for deficiencies in former appropriations, and for defraying expenses of the General Assembly and Convention now in session. (Richmond, 1861.) 6 p. 22½ cm.

157.

Bill no. 213. Senate bill. A bill to authorize the appointments of Inspectors of Leather. (Richmond, 1861.) (1)p. 22½ cm.

158.

Bill no. 214. Senate bill. A bill in relation to printing the acts of Assembly. (Richmond, 1861.) (1)p. 22½ cm.

159.

Bill no. 223. Senate bill. A bill to amend the 6th section of an act for the relief of the Banks of the Commonwealth. (Richmond, 1861.) 2p. 22½ cm.

160.

Bill no. 225. Senate bill. A bill to authorize the Treasurer of the State to destroy certain bank notes now in his office, and such as may be received in future. (Richmond, 1861.) (1)p. 22½ cm.

161.

Bill no. 229. Senate bill. A bill to amend the fifteenth section of chapter 109 of the Code of Virginia, (second edition.) (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

162.

Bill no. 230. Senate bill. A bill to amend the forty-fifth section of chapter 171 of the Code of Virginia. (Richmond, 1861.) (1)p. 22½ cm.

163.

Bill no. 232. Senate bill. A bill authorizing the Petersburg railroad company to increase its capital stock. (Richmond, 1861.) (1)p. 22½ cm.

164.

Bill no. 234. Senate bill. A bill to amend the charter of Brown's Gap turnpike company. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

165.

Bill no. 235. Senate bill. A bill to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Strasburg to Winchester. (Richmond. 1861.) 2p. 22½ cm.

166.

Bill no. 236. Senate bill. A bill transferring the Cacapon and North Branch turnpike to the county court of Hampshire county. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

167.

Bill no. 238. Senate bill. A bill to prevent the suspension of work on the Covington and Ohio railroad. (Richmond, 1861.) (1)p. 22½ cm.

168.

Bill no. 239. Senate bill. A bill for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents. (Richmond, 1861.) 2 p. 22½ cm.

169.

Bill no. 242. Senate bill. A bill authorizing the amendment of the charter of the Holliday's cove railroad. (Richmond, 1861.) (1)p. 22½ cm.

170.

Bill no. 246. Senate bill. A bill establishing a Board of Claims. (Richmond, 1861.) 2p. 22½ cm.

171.

Bill no. 253. Senate bill. A bill offering for sale a portion of the armory grounds. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

172.

Bill no. 254. Senate bill. A bill to provide quarters for the Public Guard, and a depot for arms and munitions of war at the city of Richmond. (Richmond, 1861.) (1)p. 22½ cm.

173.

Bill no. 255. Senate bill. A bill to authorize the Amexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company to increase its capital stock, and to receive payment in land. (Richmond, 1861.) (1) p. 22½ cm.

174.

Substitute offered by Mr. Thomas of Henry, for Bill no. 1, to provide for electing members of a convention, and to convene the same. (Richmond, 1861.) 5p. 22½ cm.

House of Delegates

175.

Bill no. 77. House bill. A bill entitled "An act for the relief of the Banks of this Commonwealth." (Richmond, 1861.) 4 p. 22½ cm.

176.

Bill no. 118. House bill. A bill imposing taxes for the support of government. With amendments proposed by Senate Committee on Finance and Claims. (Richmond, 1861) 28p. 22½ cm.

Governor (William Smith)

177.

(Circular letter to County Courts setting county quotas for the requisition of slaves in compliance with a requisition from the President of the Confederate States.) Richmond, 1864. Broadside. 15 x 18 cm.

Dated: Executive Department, Richmond, December 16, 1864.

Adjutant General

178.

Communication from Adjutant General furnishing printed copies of the several sections of the acts of the legislature of Virginia, passed the 8th and 10th instant . . . (Richmond, 1862.) 4p. 25 cm.

Dated: Adjutant General's Office, Richmond, Va., Feb. 17, 1862.

Signed: Wm. H. Richardson, A. G.

(Communication from the Adjutant General transmitting copies of an act for ascertaining and enrolling the Military Force of the Commonwealth, and an Act to raise troops to meet the requisition on Virginia by the President of the Confederate States.)

*UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.**Military Miscellanies*

179.

Cole, B. L.

Attention cavalry. You are commanded to attend in Greensborough on Thursday, 4th July, for inspection. A full attendance is expected. July 1st. (Greensboro, 1861?) Broadside. 13½ x 22 cm.

Signed: B. L. Cole, Capt.

180.

Lewis, E. M.

Commanders of regiments, companies and privates! I am manufacturing and selling brass pressed letters and figures, and other military equipment, such as cross sabres, cross cannons, and bugles . . . (Signed:) E. M. Lewis, Brand Cutter, at Chas. H. Langley's Tin Store, 13th Street, between Main and Cary, Richmond, Va. Metal Brands, and small stencils for making clothing. With indelible ink, made to order, in the best style and design. E.M.L. Enquirer Job Press, 11th Street, Richmond. (Richmond, 1861?) Broadside. 27 x 18 cm.

181.

Public Meeting. On Thursday the 6th of June there will be a meeting at Friendship in Guilford County, for the purpose of raising recruits and volun-

teers to serve in the Southern Army. The citizens of the surrounding country are invited to attend, and the Ladies are especially invited to be present. June 1st, 1861. (n.p., 1861.) Broadside. 19½ x 18 cm.

182.

Sick & Wounded. Humanity, Patriotism and Christianity all demand of us the best possible attention to the sick and wounded in the hospitals at Richmond and Petersburg. . . . (Raleigh?, 186-) Broadside. 25 x 19 cm.

Signed: James Sloan, A.Q.M.

182-A

Trigg, Robert C.

Attention Conscripts! Now is the time to enlist. Last opportunity to escape enrollment under the Conscript Law. \$50 Bounty. \$24 per month wages. Broadside. 29 x 21½ cm.

Dated: July 21, 1862.

Signed: Robert C. Trigg, Col. 54th Regt. Va. Vols.

Biography

183.

Dabney, Robert Lewis.

Life of Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson. Volume I. By Rev. R. L. Dabney, D. D., Professor of Systematic and Polemic Theology and Sacred Rhetoric in Union Theological Seminary, Va. Greensboro', N. C.: Published by Sterling, Campbell and Albright. Richmond, Va. W. Hargrave White. Columbia, S. C., Townsend & North. 1865. Inc., 20½ cm.

184.

Died, In Covington, on the 8th October, 1861, at half-past 5 P.M., Mary Emily, infant daughter of Isaac and Charlotte Evans, aged four years, three months and twenty seven days. The friends and acquaintance are requested to attend the Funeral from the residence of her Parents, this evening, at Four o'clock. Covington, October 9, 1861. Broadside. 13½ x 10½ cm.

185.

Funeral Notice. Died: On the 10th inst., Mrs. America V. Cutrer, late consort of Mr. I. W. Cutrer. The friends and acquaintances of the Family are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral, at Three o'clock, today, from the residence of Capt. William Bagley. Covington, Oct. 12th, 1864. (Covington, 1864.) Broadside. 15½ x 10 cm.

186.

Funeral Notice. The friends and acquaintances of Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey are requested to attend the funeral of his wife, Eliza D., at 10 o'clock, tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, from the Railroad Depot. Burial services at St. John's church, Ashwood. Columbia, Tuesday, June 4th, 1861. (Columbia, 1861.) Broadside. 16 x 10 cm.

187.

(Funeral notice for) Felonica Landry. (Assumption Parish, La., 1861.) Broadside. 16½ x 10½ cm.

Dated: Assumption, 6 Juillet, 1861.

Trimmed with a black border.

In French.

188.

(Funeral notice for) Mme. veuve Manuel Fernandez. (Assumption Parish, La., 1861.) Broadside. 17½ x 11 cm.

Dated: Assumption, 6 Juillet, 1861.

Trimmed with a black border.

In French.

189.

(Funeral notice for) Marie Anais Wilson. (Assumption Parish, Louisiana, 1861.) Broadside. 16 x 10½ cm.

Dated: Assumption, 7 Juillet, 1861.

Trimmed with a black border.

In French.

History

190.

Facts and incidents of the siege, defence and fall of Fort Donelson, February, 1862. Compiled from Official Documents. Published by resolution of the Confederate States' Congress. Huntsville, Ala. Printed at the Confederate Office. 1863. 14p. 19½ cm.

Politics, Finance and Economics

191.

An appeal to the Federal Soldiers. (n.p., 1863?) 4 p. 22 cm.

Signed: A New Englander, now a Confederate soldier.

192.

Clark, W. T.

To the voters of Pittsylvania. (n.p., 1865?) Broadside. 24 x 14 cm.

193.

DeBow, James Dunwoody Brownson

Cotton for the Government. Jackson, Miss., (186-) Broadside. 23 x 12 cm.

194.

Debow, James Dunwoody Brownson

To planters and others. Confederate money and bonds. Jackson: (Miss.) 1862. Broadside. 29½ x 21½ cm.

Dated: Jackson, August 1, 1862.

Postscript: Please post up this notice in your office.

195.

Epitaph on the Executive Council! Ceased to exist at the hour of 12 M. on Wednesday, the third of December in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Two ! THE TERRIBLE QUINTUMVIRATE Usurper of the Sovereignty of the State of South Carolina, who after an Existence of One Hundred and Forty-five Days. . . . (Charleston, 1862.) Broadside. 23 x 15 cm.

196.

An export duty on raw cotton, and free trade in cotton fabrics, the true policy for the Southern Confederacy. Charleston: Printed by A. J. Burke, 40 Broad Street. 1861. 19 p. 22 cm.

Cover title.

197.

General Vigilance Committee for Guilford County. Notice. The citizens of --- are all requested without discrimination as to Church or Sex to attend at ----. By order of the General Vigilance Committee for Guilford County. S. W. Westbrook, Chairman. W. H. Reece, Secretary. (n.p., 1861.) Broadside. 24½ x 18 cm.

198.

Grand Mass Meeting. (To enlist support for a Confederacy following Lincoln's half million man draft call.) Speeches by Hon. J. A. Gilmer, Hon. Ralph Gorrell, Robert P. Dick, Esq., Levi M. Scott, Esq., Hon. J. T. Morehead, James R. Milean, Esq., C. P. Mendenhall, Esq., D. F. Caldwell, Esq., James A. Long, Esq. (Greensboro, 1861?) Broadside. 41 x 25½ cm.

199.

Jenkins, J. B.

To the Citizens and soldiers of Edgecomb County. . . . (n.p., 1864.) Broadside. 21½ x 15 cm.

Signed: J. B. Jenkins, Lt. Co. I, 17th N. C. Troops.

At head of title: Camp 17th Regiment, N. C. Troops, Martin's Brigade, Near Bermuda Hundreds, Va., May 30th, 1864.

200.

Nelson, William N.

To the voters of the 10th Congressional District. New Market, Va., April 8, 1863. Broadside. 20½ x 8½ cm.

Signed: Wm. N. Nelson.

201.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States. The Memorial of the Banks of the City of Savannah Showeth: . . . (Savannah, 186-) 3p. 33 cm.

Signed: G. B. Lamar, President Bank of Commerce, W. Thorne Williams, President pro. tem. Bank State Georgia, Jno. Richardson, President Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, A. Champion, President of the Marine Bank of Georgia, Geo. W. Anderson, President Planters' Bank.

202.

Vance, Z. B.

Vance's Proclamation. . . . Done at the city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D., 1863. Z. B. Vance. By the Governor: R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary. (Raleigh, 1863.) Broadside. 31 x 15 cm.

At end of page: A vote for Vance is a vote against the Union, and a vote for another war!

Business and Agriculture

203.

Bruce, E. M.

To the Planters of the South.

Dated: Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1861.

At head of title: Please post up and hand to your planters.

204.

Cook, John H.

By Public auction, at the Market House, on Friday the 20th of March, 1863, at 11 A.M., will be sold: . . . For John Macrae, John H. Cook, Auct'r., Fayetteville, N. C., March 10, 1863. Broadside. 48 x 28 cm.

205.

DeCordova, J.

Public sale of lands, for the war tax of 1861, will take place at the Court-House door, in the town of Meridian, Bosque County, on the first Monday, the fourth day of August, 1862. Austin, Texas. Broadside. $41\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

Signed: J. De Cordova, War Tax Collector, District No. 47. Meridian, June 3, 1862.

206.

Fulkerson, H. S.

Cotton storage wanted. Proposals for Storing per month and taking due care of from 100 to 500 Bales of Cotton, at or near to each Depot from Forest to Meridian, and from Shubuta to Macon, will be received until the 20th November, by the undersigned at Brandon, Miss., or by J. B. D. DeBow at Columbus, Miss. Good references must be given. H. S. Fulkerson, C. S. Agent. Brandon, Miss., Oct. 30th, 1863. Broadside. 20 x 20 cm.

207.

Gilmer, John H.

The petition of certain non-conscripts, respectfully presented to the Confederate States Congress. To the Speaker and Members of Congress of the Confederate States of America. (Signed:) The Petitioners, By their Counsel, John H. Gilmer. (Richmond, 1862.) Broadside. 24 x 18 cm.

Dated: Richmond, Aug. 8th, 1862.

208.

Harvey, Hunt, James & Co., Richmond, Va.

(Circular letter.) The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of Harvey, Hunt, James & Co. for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission business at the old stand of Harvey, Armistead & Williams, on Virginia Street, under the Tobacco Exchange . . . Broadside. $21 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated: Richmond, January 1, 1863.

209.

Knapp, I. M.

For Sale! A desirable residence, one mile and a half from the center of Columbus, Miss., with a good house, and all necessary out-houses; about 800 bearing fruit trees—of all choice varieties. The place contains 105 acres of land, most of which is in wood, and is undoubtedly one of the most healthy

places in the county. . . . For further particulars, address I. M. Knapp, Columbus, Miss., September '62. Broadside. 14 x 20½ cm.

210.

Spotswood Hotel. W. F. Corkeby, Proprietor. Dinner. Richmond, Sunday, Dec. 25, 1864. (Menu.) . . . Dispatch Job Office. (Richmond, 1864.) Broadside 4¾ x 8 cm.

Railroads

211.

. . . Lloyd's Southern railroad guide, contains the time tables, stations, distances and fares, on all the railroads throughout the southern states, with a guide to the principal watering places and summer resorts, sketches of the different cities and towns in the south, also, a list of the best kept hotels, with a list of all the cotton and woolen factories in the confederacy, with names of proprietors and post office of each factory. By W. Alvin Lloyd. May, 1863. Richmond, Va. (1863.) 72 p. 19½ cm.

At head of title: Price 50 cts. Railroad time tables and advertisements, published monthly.

At head of cover-title: No. 1, Vol. 1.

212.

North-Eastern Railroad.

Running of trains on the North-Eastern Railroad. Special schedules. Charleston, S. C., Evans, & Cogswell, Printers, No. 3 Broad Street, 1862. (Charleston, 1862.) 14 p. 16½ cm.

213.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

Rates of transportation on the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. (Raleigh?, 1863.) Broadside. 58½ x 47½ cm.

214.

Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.

Proceedings of the stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Co., at their sixteenth annual meeting, held in Wilmington, North Carolina, November 25th, 1863. Wilmington, N. C., Fulton & Price, Steam Power Press Printers, 1863. Cover-title, 24 (1) p. 22 cm.

Broadside Verse

215.

Acrostic. New Orleans, 1862. Broadside. 12½ x 9 cm.

216.

The Alabama Cottage. A Homely Scene. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 24½ x 11½ cm.

217.

Alls well. Come to the Rescue. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 33½ x 11½ cm.

218.

The American Rebels ! (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 27 x 17 cm.
Decorative border. Sketch of clasped hands at top.

219.

The Bonnie Blue Flag. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 19½ x 12½ cm.

220.

Brunet, W.

To our dead of New Hope. . . . Fenner's Battery. Broadside. 24½ x 9 cm.
At head of title: From the Mobile Evening News, June 7th (1864?) The Gallant Boys of Fenner's Battery.

221.

The Confederate States. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 18 x 9½ cm.

222.

Crisp, Jessie Clarke.

Our own Dixie. Dedicated to the Southern Confederacy. Written and sung by Miss Jessie Clarke Crisp. Henry M. Smith, Printer. Broadside. 29 x 19 cm.

223.

Gen. Beauregard. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 25 x 13 cm.
Decorative border.

224.

General Beauregard. Air—"Scots wha ha." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 25 x 11½ cm.
Decorative border. Sketch of horse and rider at top of page.

225.

General Lee. Air—"Oh! carry me back to old Virginny." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 21 x 13½ cm.

Decorative border.

226.

Gen. Scott A-Sleep. Air—"Were a Nodding." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 22 x 15 cm.

Decorative border.

227.

God be our trust. Air—"Heav'n is our Home." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 16½ x 11 cm.

Decorative border.

228.

The Guerrillas. (Richmond, 186-) Broadside. 28 x 10 cm.

At head of title: From the Richmond Examiner. It may add to the interest with which the following lines will be read to know that they were composed in a Yankee Bastile. They reach us in manuscript through the courtesy of a lately returned prisoner.

229.

Harrington, Bernard.

Lines respectfully dedicated to the Anderson Volunteers. Air—Maid of Monterey. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 38 x 12 cm.

230.

Hurrah for Jeff. Davis. Tune:—Gum Tree Canoe. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 25 x 14½ cm.

Decorative border.

231.

If you belong to Dixie's Land. Tune:—"Gideon's Band." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 26½ x 11½ cm.

232.

Jackson is dead. By Rebel. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 25½ x 13 cm.

233.

John Bell of Tennessee. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 20 x 11½ cm.

Decorative border.

234.

Jordan, Cornelia J. M.

Additional words to "Maryland," as sung by the Maryland volunteers in the Confederate States Army. Respectfully inscribed to Col. Janifer, the brave and gallant hero of Leesburg. By Mrs. Cornelia J. M. Jordan . . . Elk Hill, Bedford, Va., Dec., 1861. Broadside. 16 x 11½ cm.

235.

Kentuckians, to Arms!!! Louisville, Ky., 1861. Broadside. 23½ x 13½ cm.

236.

Kilroy, James E.

Siege of Charleston. By James E. Kilroy. Air—Root Hog or Die. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 28½ x 13 cm.

Decorative border.

237.

Land of the South! Air—"Happy Land." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 26½ x 17½ cm.

Decorative border. Sketch at top of page.

238.

Liberty or Death. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 19½ x 12½ cm.

239.

McGregor, James A.

Coercion won't win. Composed by Jas. A. McGregor, to the old chorus Canaan. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 20½ x 12 cm.

240.

The New C. S. A. Air—"Viva-la-Campagnie." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 24 x 15½ cm.

241.

Old Folks at Home. . . . Wholesale Depot, 27 Green Street. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 22½ x 13 cm.

Decorative border.

242.

Old John Brown, a song for every southern man. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 20½ x 15 cm.

243.

Our Hope. (n.p. 186-) Broadside. 21 x 7½ cm.

Signed: Le Diable Baiteux.

At top of page: Privately Third Edition Printed.

Sketch of anchor at top.

Duke also has a variant.

244.

Piggot, Margaret.

A Mother's prayer. By Mrs. Margaret Piggot. April 27th, 1861. J. D. Toy, Print. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 21½ x 15½ cm.

245.

Prayer during battle. Johnson, Printer, 7 North 10th St. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 14½ x 10½ cm.

246.

A Prayer for the Southern Cause. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 23½ x 12½ cm. (Yellow paper)

247.

Porter, R. P.

The Race in Dixie. By R. P. Porter. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 26 x 17½ cm.

248.

The President's Chair. Air—"Star Spangled Banner." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 25½ x 14 cm.

249.

Recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Air—"Rosseaus Dream." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 24½ x 14½ cm.

250.

The Retreat of the Sixty Thousand Lincoln Troops. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 28 x 11½ cm.

251.

The Saucy Little Turtle. Air—"Coming through the Rye." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 28 x 14 cm.

252.

Setley, Henry Albert.

The Battle of Drainesville. By Henry Albert Setley. (Camp Pierpoint, Va., Dec. 31, 1861.) Broadside. $28\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 cm.

253.

The Soldier and His Heart. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 26 x 16 cm.

254.

A Soldier's Dream Before a Battle. Air—"Shells of the Ocean." By a Soldier of the Army of the Cumberland . . . Camp Smith, Tennessee, October 28th, 1864. Broadside. 20 x $12\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

255.

The Song of the Exile. Air—"Dixie." Martinsburg, Va., Dec. 10, 1861. Broadside. 26 x 11 cm.

Signed: B.

256.

The South. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. $19\frac{1}{2}$ x $10\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

257.

The South: A Parody on "Scots Wha Ha'e," etc. By C.: Feb'y. 1st, 1862. (n.p., 1862) Broadside. 19 x $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

258.

Southern Gamecocks. Air—of "Limerick." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 32 x 12 cm.

259.

The Southern Matron to Her Son. Air—"Oh No, My Love, No." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. $21\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 cm.

260.

The Southern Wagon. Air—"Wait for the Wagon." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. $19\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

261.

The Southern Wagon. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. $22\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 cm.

262.

Southern War Song. Air—"Dixie's Land." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 19½ x 10 cm.

263.

Southern Yankee Doodle. Tune—"Yankee Doodle." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 26½ x 15½ cm.

Decorative Border.

Red and blue flags beneath the title.

264.

The Spirit of 1861. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 23 x 11½ cm.

265.

Stonewall Jackson's Way . . . Martinsburg, Sept. 13th, 1862. Broadside. 24 x 12 cm.

266.

Sunny South. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 23½ x 12½ cm.

267.

A Toast to Virginia. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 22 x 13 cm.

268.

A Toast to Virginia. Tune—"Red, White and Blue." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 18½ x 10½ cm.

Decorative Border.

269.

The Very Latest from Butler. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 22 x 10 cm.

270.

Yankee Vandals. Air—"Gay and Happy." (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 43 x 11 cm.

Play-Bills and Entertainments.

271.

New Music; published by Geo. Dunn & Co., Richmond, Va., and Julian Selby, Columbia, S. C. Broadside. 24 x 15½ cm.

Dated: Richmond, Va., September, 1863.

Printed on both sides. (List of songs to be published.)

Sheet Music

272.

Katy Darling; ballad arranged for the piano. New Orleans. Published by Philip P. Werlein. 5 Camp St., Asbrand & Werlein, 93 Camp St. (186-) 5 p.
Engraver: Wehrman.
Catalogue on verso of p.5.

273.

Missouri! Or a voice from the South. Written, composed and sung, at his personation concerts, by Harry Macarthy, the Arkansas comedian, author of "The Bonnie Blue Flag," "The Volunteer," etc., New Orleans: Published by A. E. Blackmar & Bro., 74 Camp Street, 1861. 5p.

274.

An Improvisation on the favorite melody "Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still," by Theod. Von la Hache. New Orleans: A. E. Blackmar & Bros., 1864. 9p.

At head of title: To his pupil Miss Belle Otman.

Engravers: Wehrmann (9p.), W. H. Leeson (Cover).

On page 3 is an 1862 copyright of the Confederate States for the District of Louisiana.

275.

My Lovely Susey Saul; as sung at 472 Broadway, Christy's American Opera House. Composed by Charlie C. Converse. Published by Gaines & Riches, Petersburg, Va., (186-) 5p.

At head of title: Authorized edition, Christy's Plantation Melodies.

276.

La Pluie de Perles; by G. A. Osborne. New Orleans, A. E. Blackmar & Bro. (Blackmar & Bro's. Selection of Favorite Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes, Dances &c.) (186-) 8p.

Engraver and Printer: Wehrmann. (p.8)

Also printed at bottom of first page: "Augusta, Ga., Blackmar & Bro."

277.

Secession Quickstep; The South, the Whole South, and Nothing but the South. By Herman L. Schreiner of Macon, Georgia. Also by the same author: "Cotton Planters Convention Schottish." "Julia Schottish." Macon, Ga. Published by John C. Schreiner & Sons. (186-) 6p.

278.

Shells of Ocean; with variations by Charles Grobe, Macon and Savannah, John C. Schreiner & Son. (186-) 8p.

Printer: James F. Weeks, Cotton Avenue, Macon, Ga.

279.

The Song of the South; composed and respectfully dedicated to the Sons of the South, by James Huber. Louisville, Ky., (?) D. P. Fauls & Co., 1861. 7p.

Engraver: J. Slinglandt.

Copyrighted in the District Court of Alabama, C.S.A.

Illustrated.

Cover in red, blue and gold.

On verso p.7: Report of the Committee on the adoption of a flag for the Confederate States of America, Wm. Porcher Miles, Chairman.

280.

The Switzer's Farewell. Abschied Von Der Sennerinn. By Herr Mengis. New Orleans, Published by P. P. Werlein & Co., 5 Camp Str. (Gems of German Song with English Words.) (186-) 5p.

Engraver and printer: Wehrmann.

281.

Valse Styrienne; H. A. Wollenhaupt. New Orleans. A. E. Blackmar. (Sparkling Gems, a Series of popular & Brilliant Waltzes by eminent composers.) (186-) 9p.

Education and Educational Institutions

282.

Alabama University, Tuscaloosa.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of Alabama, for 1860-61. Nashville, Tenn.: Printed at the Southern Methodist Publishing House. 1861. 31,(1)p. 23 cm.

283.

Chicora Collegiate Institute.

Chicora Collegiate Institute. Faculty. (Lumberton, N. C., 1865?) Broad-side. 30 x 22½ cm.

284.

Female Seminary.

The first Session of a Boarding and Day School, (under the auspices of Mrs. Mary M. Tidball and Miss S. Baldwin) will commence the first Monday in September Winchester, August 30, 1864. (Winchester, 1864.) Broadside. $24\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ cm.

285.

Medical College of Georgia. Augusta.

Thirtieth Annual Announcement of the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta. Augusta, Ga.: Steam Power Press, Chronicle & Sentinel. 1861. Cover-title. 23p. 22 cm.

286.

Salem Female Academy.

Circular. In order to prevent misunderstanding of every kind I would hereby give notice that no more C. S. Treasury notes, of the present issue, will be received in payment of accounts due our Institution. . . . Very respectfully, Rob't. de Schweinitz. (Salem, 1864.) Broadside. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated: Salem Female Academy, February 20th, 1864.

287.

Salem Female Academy.

(Letter stating that) The extraordinary prices of all the necessities of life render an advance in the terms of our Institution imperative. Upon all quarters falling due after the 1st of December next, Board, Tuition, Washing, etc., will be charged at the rate of \$50 per month instead of \$40, as heretofore. Respectfully, Robt. DeSchweinitz. (Salem, 1863.) Broadside. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dated: Salem Female Academy, October 31st, 1863.

288.

South Carolina College.

Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of the South Carolina College, January MDCCLXII. Columbia, S. C.: Steam Power Press of R. W. Gibbes. 1862. 20p. 23 cm.

Text Books

289.

Lander, Samuel

Our Own Primary Arithmetic. By S. Lander, A.M. Greensboro, N. C.:

Published by Sterling, Campbell & Albright. Richmond, Va., W. Hargrave White. 1863. 130, 1p. 16½ cm.

290.

Smythe, Charles W.

Our Own Primary Grammar for the use of beginners. By Charles W. Smythe, A. M., Principal of the Lexington English and Classical School. Greensborough, N. C., Sterling & Campbell. Richmond, Va. —W. Hargrave White. Charleston, S. C.—M'Carter and Dawson. 1861. 72p.

At head of title: Smythe's Primary Grammar.

291.

Sterling, Richard and Campbell, J. D.

Our Own Second Reader; for the use of schools and families. By Richard Sterling, A. M., Principal of Edgeworth Female Seminary, and J. D. Campbell, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics and Rhetoric. Greensboro, N. C.: Published by Sterling, Campbell & Albright: Richmond, Va., W. Hargrave White, 1862. 163p. 17½ cm.

Sermons.

292.

Howe, W. B. W.

God's mercy and our own right arm. A sermon delivered in St. Phillip's Church, Charleston, February 28, 1862, by Rev. W. B. W. Howe, Assistant Minister of St. Phillip's. (Charleston, 1862.) 4p. 22 cm.

293.

Obsequies of the Rev. Edward G. Ford, D. D., and sermon by the Bishop of the Diocese. St. Paul's Church, Augusta, on the Sunday after Christmas. 1862. Augusta, Ga.: Steam Press of Chronicle & Sentinel. 1863. 21p. 21 cm.

Devotionals.

294.

The Confederate form of prayer. (n.p., 186-) Broadside. 14¼ x 10 cm.

Hymns.

295.

Camp Hymns in Alphabetical Order. Published by the S. C. Colportage Board. (Charleston: Harper & Calvo, Printers, 186-) 31, (1) p. 9½ cm.

Church Publications.

296.

Baptist Church. North Carolina. Central Baptist Association.

Proceedings of the Convention of Delegates which organized the Central Baptist Association, held with the church at Forestville, Wake Co., N. C., October 25, 26, 1860. Also Minutes of the First Annual Session of the Central Baptist Association, held with the church at Mount Vernon, Wake Co., N. C., September 5-7, 1861. Raleigh: Printed at the Biblical Recorder Office. 1861. 26, (2)p. 20½ cm.

297.

Baptist Church. North Carolina. Central Baptist Association.

An abstract of the proceedings of the second annual session of the Central Baptist Association, held with the church at Brassfields, Granville Co., N. C. September 18-20, 1862. Also minutes of the third annual session of the Central Baptist Association. Held with the church at New Hope, Wake Co., N. C. September 17-19, 1863. Raleigh: Printed at the Biblical Recorder Office. 1864. 15p. 19½ cm.

298.

The Evangelical Pulpit. Containing sermons of the ablest living ministers, of the various evangelical denominations, in the Confederate States of America. Contents: I. Introductory Sermon, By Rev. J. H. DeVotie. II. Righteous Retribution. By Rev. L. J. Robert, Forsyth, Ga.: Published monthly by Wilkes & Marshall. (Forsyth, 1862.) 96p. 21 cm.

At head of title: Vol. I. June, 1862. No. 4.

Prospectus on back cover.

Tracts.

299.

Circular. Don't forget the souls of the heroes who are defending your

homes and altars. (Petersburg, Evangelical Tract Society, 1862.) Broadside. 25 x 11 cm.

On reverse side: Letter from Rev. J. A. Riddick (dated) Stony Creek, Sussex, Va., Sept. 24, 1862, (endorsing Wm. R. Hunter the distributor of the tract.)

300.

"Every One of You." (Petersburg, Evangelical Tract Society, 186-) Broadside. 17½ x 11 cm.

At head of title: Evangelical Tract Society, Petersburg, Va. No. 57.

301.

Longstreet, A. B.

Valuable suggestions addressed to the soldiers of the Confederate States, by Rev. A. B. Longstreet, LL.D... (Published by the Soldier's Tract Association of the M.E. Church, South. Macon, Ga., 186-) 16p. 13½ cm.

302.

Ryle, J. C.

You Must Pray. By the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B. A. (Petersburg, Evangelical Tract Society, 186-) Broadside. 17½ x 11 cm.

At head of title: Evangelical Tract Society, Petersburg, Va., No. 59.

303.

South Carolina Tract Society.

Descriptive catalogue of the tracts published by the South Carolina Tract Society. (Charleston, 186-) 24p. 19 cm.

On last page: Published by the South Carolina Tract Society. Printed by Evans & Cogswell, No. 3, Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

304.

The Sunday morning dream. (Petersburg, Evangelical Tract Society, 186-) 8p. 18 cm.

At head of title: Evangelical Tract Society, Petersburg, Va., No. 81.

305.

A Tract for Passion Week, containing reflections on Palm Sunday, Good Friday, and Easter Eve. . . . Charleston: Steam Power Presses of Evans & Cogswell, No. 3 Broad and 103 East Bay Street. 1862. 20 (1)p. 14½ cm.

306.

Watch. (Petersburg, Evangelical Tract Society, 186-) 6p. 19 cm.

At head of title: Evangelical Tract Society, Petersburg, Va., No. 224.

Societies and Charities.

307.

Society of the Old Boys of Hampton Academy.

Poem and address delivered on the first annual meeting of the Society of the "Old Boys of Hampton Academy." July, 1860. "Vita sine litteris mors." (Printed by order of the society.) Richmond: Wm. H. Clemmitt, Book and Job Printer. 1861. 22p. 14½ x 23½ cm.

Cover title.

Almanacs.

308.

Confederate States Almanac for the year of our Lord 1864 being bissextile, or leap year, and the 4th year of the independence of the Confederate States of America. Calculations made at University of Alabama. Published for the trade by Burke, Boykin & Co., Macon, Ga. J. W. Burke, Ag't., Macon, Ga., 1863. 20p. 18 cm.

Cover title.

Two pages of advertising at end.

309.

Miller's Planters' and Merchants' State Rights Almanac, for the year of our Lord 1862; Being the second after Leap Year, and 2nd of Southern Independence. Calculated for the meridian of Carolina & Georgia, containing the usual Astronomical Calculations, with the time of high water, and a new tide table. By Samuel H. Wright, A. M., M. D. To which are annexed also, the Hebrew Calendar for the year 5622; and the days observed as the Principal Festivals and Fasts by the Protestant Episcopal Church. The executive officers &c. of the Confederate States Government. The Chief Officers of the State of South Carolina and of the city of Charleston, &c., with the times of holding Courts in South Carolina and Georgia, and other general information; with a gardener's calendar, for each month, at the head of the page &c., The calculations are made to apparent time, and the tides for Charleston Bar. Charleston, S. C. Printed, Published and Sold, Wholesale & Retail by A. E. Miller, No. 3 State Street, and sold by the Booksellers generally throughout the state. 1861. 46, 15p. 20½ cm.

At head of title: Third Edition—45th Year of Publication.

Fifteen pages of advertising at end.

310.

Miller's Planters' & Merchants' State Rights Almanac, for the year of our Lord 1865, being the first after Leap Year, and 5th of the Independence of the Confederate States. Calculated for the horizon of Charleston, So. Caro., but also adapted to South Carolina and the adjacent states. Containing the Astronomical Calculations, and time of high water for Charleston Harbour to which are annexed also, the Hebrew Calendar for the year 5625; and the days observed as the principal festivals and fasts by the Protestant Episcopal Church. The executive officers &c. of the Confederate States Government. The chief officers of the State of South Carolina and of the city of Charleston, &c., with the times of holding Courts in South Carolina and other general information; with a gardener's calendar (condensed) for each month at the head of the page, &c. Calculations by Prof. Robert Garlington, of Newberry College, So. Ca. Charleston, S. C., Printed and Published by A. E. Miller & Co., No. 351 King Street. Also sold by Welch & Harris, same place, and by Booksellers generally throughout the State. Price \$1.25 per copy, —\$100 by the hundred. 1864. 48p. 20½ cm.

At head of title: First Edition—48th year of publication.

311.

Miller's Planters' & Merchants' State Rights Almanac for the year of our Lord 1863; being the third after Leap Year, and 3rd of Southern Independence. Calculated for the meridian of Carolina & Georgia, containing the usual Astronomical calculations, with the time of high water, and a new tide table. Also, the Hebrew Calendar for the year 5623; and the days observed as the principal festivals and fasts by the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Executive Officers &c. of the Confederate States Government. The Chief Officers of the State of South-Carolina and of the city of Charleston, &c, &c. with the times of holding Courts in South Carolina and Georgia, and other general information; with a Gardener's Calendar, (condensed) for each month, at the head of the page, &c. The calculations are made to mean time, and the tides for Charleston Bar. Charleston, S. C. Printed, Published and sold wholesale & retail by A. E. Miller, No. 3 State Street. And sold by the Booksellers generally throughout the state. (1862) 47 (1)p. 18 cm.

At head of title: Fourth Edition.—46th year of publication.

At bottom of page: War price—25 cts. single \$2.40 per doz.—\$18 per 100.

312.

Richardson's Virginia & North Carolina Almanac for the year of our Lord 1865, being the first after bissextile or leap year, the eighty-ninth of American Independence, and the fourth of the Confederate States. Calculated by David Richardson, of Louisa County, Va. Published by Chas. H. Wynne, Steam Book and Job Printing House. 94 Main Street, Richmond. (1864) 35 (1)p. 17 cm.

At head of title: Wynne's Edition.

Advertisement on last page: Military and other books for sale by J. W. Randolph.

313.

The Soldiers' Almanac. 1864. Published by the Soldiers' Tract Association, of the M. E. Church, South. . . . Richmond: Chas. H. Wynne, Printer. 1864. 36p. 14 cm.

314.

The Southern Almanac for the year of our Lord 1864, being bissextile or leap year, and the Fourth of the Independence of the Confederate States, containing calculations for five different latitudes, viz: of Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., and Mobile, Ala., and, hence, more than usually accurate for the whole Confederacy, showing fully the Phenomena relating to the sun, moon, planets, tides, etc., in mean or clock time. Calculations by Prof'r R. Garlington, of Newberry College, S. C. Houseal & Sieg, Publishers, Newberry, C. H., S. C., G. E. Elford's Press, Greenville, S. C. (1863) 24p. 19½ cm.

Fraternal Organizations.

315.

Freemasons. Georgia. Temple Chapter No. 6.

By-Laws of Temple Chapter, No. 6, Milledgeville, Ga. Confederate Union Press. Milledgeville, Ga., 1863. 8p. 14½ cm.

316.

Freemasons. Louisiana. Supreme Council.

Supreme Council of the ancient and accepted Scotch rite of Freemasonry, in and for the sovereign and independent state of Louisiana. Valley of New

Orleans. New Orleans, J. H. Keefe & Bro., Printers, 57 Gravier Street. 1861.
94 (1)p. 22½ cm.

At head of title: Ad universi terrarum orbis architecti gloriam. Ordo ab chao.

On last page: Published by authority. Louis Dufau, 33rd, Grand Secretary.

317.

Freemasons. Virginia. Grand Royal Arch.

Proceedings of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Virginia, begun and held in the Mason's Hall, in the city of Richmond, on Thursday, being the 17th day of December, A. L. 5863, A. D. 1863. Richmond, James E. Goode, Printer, Main Street, 1863. 18 (1)p. 23 cm.

Periodicals.

318.

ATLANTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL JOURNAL. Atlanta, Georgia. 1861.
1861: Vol. 6, nos. 6-11 (Monthly)

319.

CHARLESTON CATHOLIC MISCELLANY. Charleston, S. C. 1861.
(Weekly)

Printed by Harper & Salvo.

1861: Vol. 39, no. 42.

320.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND. Richmond, Va., Presbyterian Committee of Publication.

1862-63: Vol. I, nos. 1-3; 5-12 (Aug.-Oct, Dec.-July) (Monthly)

1864: Vol. 2, nos. 14, 15 (May 1, 15) (Semi-weekly)

1865: Vol. 3, no. 2 (Jan. 15) (Semi-weekly)

321.

THE CHILD'S INDEX. Macon, Georgia. Published by Samuel Boykin.
(Monthly)

1862-63: Vol. I, nos. 1-12 (Sept., Feb.-Dec.)

1864: Vol. 2, nos. 1-12 (Jan.-Dec.)

1865: Vol. 3, nos. 1-4 (Jan.-Apr.)

322.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Nashville, Tenn., H. N. M'Tyeire, Editor,
Published by J. B. M'Ferrin for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
(Weekly)

1861: Vol. 25, nos. 19-52.

323.

L'HOMOION. (Monthly)

Journal de la Societe Hahnemannienne de la Nouvelle Orleans.

Vol. I, no. 1, April 10

324.

LA RENAISSANCE LOUISIANNAISE. Nouvelle-Orleans, La. 1861.

1861: Vol. I, no. 16, August 18. (Weekly)

325.

SAVANNAH JOURNAL OF MEDICINE. Savannah, Georgia. 1861. (?)

1861: May

Newspapers.

326.

ARMY AND NAVY HERALD. La Grange, Georgia. (Weekly)

1865: Feb. 9; March 16, 23, 30; April 6

327.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MESSENGER. Petersburg, Virginia. (Weekly)

1864: February 1

1865: February 8; March 16

328.

ASHEVILLE NEWS. Asheville, North Carolina. (Weekly)

1864: April 21

329.

THE ATHENS POST. Athens, Tennessee. (Weekly)

1861: May 10-July (complete); Aug. 16, 30; Sept. (complete); Oct. 18; Nov.
29; Dec. 20.

1862: Jan. 31; Feb. 14, 21, 28; May 14, 21, 28; Apr. (complete); May 2, 9, 16, 30; June (complete); July 18, 25; Aug. 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 19; Oct. 3; Nov. 7; Dec. 5, 26.

1863: Jan. 16, 23, 30; Feb. 6, 27; Mar. 6, 20; Apr. 3, 17

330.

BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG. Knoxville, Tennessee. (Weekly)

1861: June 1

331.

THE CADDO GAZETTE. Shreveport, Louisiana. (Weekly)

1861: April 20

332.

CAMDEN CONFEDERATE. Camden, South Carolina. (Weekly)

1862: Nov. 7

1863: Jan. 16; Apr. 10, 24; May 1, 8; July 10; Oct. 9, 16

1864: Apr. 6, 20; May 4; Nov. 9; Dec. 7

1865: Jan. 11

333.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL. Camden, South Carolina. (Daily except Sunday)

1864: July 1-13, 18-30; Aug. (complete); Sept. 1-20, 23, 24, 30; Oct. 6, 7, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 24-31; Nov. (complete); Dec. 1-30

334.

CAMDEN JOURNAL. Camden, South Carolina (Weekly)

1861: Mar. 19; Apr. 30

1864: Jan. 15; Feb. 26; Mar. 11, 18, 25; Apr. 1, 8, 22; May 6, 27; June 3, 10

1865: Feb. 10

335.

CAROLINA OBSERVER. Fayetteville, North Carolina. (Weekly)

1861: May 20-Dec. (complete)

1862: Jan.-Nov. (complete); Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22

1863: Jan.-Nov. (complete)

1864: Feb. 22; Mar. 7; June 4; July 4; Oct. 10, 17, 24, 31; Nov. 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19

1865: Jan. (complete); Feb. 6, 13, 20

336.

CARROLLTON ADVOCATE. Carrollton, Georgia. (Weekly)
1861: Feb. 15

337.

CHERAW GAZETTE. Cheraw, South Carolina. (Weekly)
1861: April 19

338.

THE CHESTER STANDARD. Chester, South Carolina. (Weekly)
1862: February 27

339.

CLARKE COUNTY JOURNAL. Grove Hill, Alabama. (Weekly)
1865: March 16

340.

THE CLEVELAND BANNER, Cleveland, Tennessee. (Weekly)
1861: May 24, 31
1862: March 14

341.

CONFEDERATE BANNER. Thibodaux, Louisiana (Weekly)
1862: October 25

342.

CONFEDERATE NEWS. Jefferson, Tennessee. (Weekly)
1863: August 27

343.

COLUMBIA BANNER. Columbia, South Carolina. (Weekly)
1863: July 29

344.

COLUMBIA PHOENIX. Columbia, South Carolina (Daily except Sunday)
1865: April 11-14, 17-21, 24-29; May 1-6, 9-13

345.

THE COLUMBUS DAILY REPUBLIC. Columbus, Mississippi. (Daily)
1865: March 5

346.

CULPEPER OBSERVER & EASTERN VIRGINIA ADVERTISER. Culpeper, Virginia. (Weekly)

1861: May 10

347.

DAILY BULLETIN. Camden, South Carolina. (Daily)

1864: May 10-14, 18, 19, 21-27; June 1; July 8, 19, 20, 22, 30; Aug. 4

348.

THE DAILY BULLETIN. Charlotte, North Carolina. (Daily)

1861: May 22; July 17, 18, 19, 30; Aug. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 29; Sept. 4, 5, 9, 13, 17; December 13, 17.

1862: Feb. 6-12, 14-24, 26, 28; May 9, 10, 14, 19, 20; Aug. 4-21; Nov. 12-19, 21-29; December 12, 13

1863: Jan. 30, 31; Mar. 6, 7, 20, 23, 24; Apr. 1, 2, 15, 16; May 4, 5; June 12, 17, 18; October 3.

1864: Sept. 25, 27; Nov. 16

349.

DAILY BULLETIN. Hamilton, Georgia. (Daily)

1864: March 28

350.

DAILY CAROLINA WATCHMAN. Salisbury, North Carolina. (Daily)

1863: Aug. 3

1864: Dec. 23

1865: Jan. 4

351.

THE DAILY CITIZEN. Vicksburg, Mississippi. (Daily)

1863: June 29; July 2

352.

DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN. Wilmington, North Carolina. (Daily)

1864: December 17

1865: Jan. 13, 14, 17, 19, 20-25

353.

DAILY REPUBLIC. Lynchburg, Virginia. (Daily)

1861: Nov. 11

1862: June 3, 4, 19; Aug. 5; Sept. 20; Oct. 3
1863: Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 25; Aug. 18, 25; Sept. 22; Dec. 24, 25
1864: Sept. 3
1865: Jan. 19, 31; Mar. 24, 25; Apr. 5

354.

DAILY SOUTHERN CHRONICLE. Knoxville, Tennessee. (Daily)
1863: June 30

355.

DAILY TELEGRAPH. Fayetteville, North Carolina. (Daily)
1865: Jan. 26; March 1, 4, 7, 9

356.

DANVILLE APPEAL. Danville, Virginia. (Weekly)
1863: May 17
1864: March 26; Sept. 10
1865: March 4

357.

GULF CITY HOME JOURNAL. Mobile, Alabama. (Weekly)
1863: May 25; June 15, 29; July 6, 27; Aug. 17, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct.
5, 19; Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

358.

HARRIS COUNTY ENTERPRISE. Greensboro, Georgia. (Weekly)
1861: Nov. 28
1862: Jan. 9
1864: Sept. 23

359.

HILLSBORO RECORDER. Hillsborough, North Carolina. (Weekly)
1862: Feb. 5; March 12
1864: Feb. 17; Aug. 24
1865: March 22

360.

HOLSTON JOURNAL. Knoxville, Tennessee. (Weekly)
1863: Jan. 29; Feb. 12, 19; Mar. 5, 19; Apr. 9, 16, 23; May 7

361.

INDEPENDENT MONITOR. Tuscaloosa, Alabama. (Weekly)
1861: April 26; June 7; July 26

362.

JACKSON DAILY NEWS. Jackson, Mississippi (Daily)
1865: March 7

363.

JOURNAL AND CONFEDERATE. Camden, South Carolina. (Tri-weekly)
1865: March 31; April 24

364.

KNOXVILLE DAILY BULLETIN. Knoxville, Tennessee. (Daily)
1863: October 8

365.

LA GRANGE REPORTER. La Grange, Georgia. (Weekly)
1862: October 17
1865: March 24

366.

THE LANCASTER LEDGER. Lancaster, South Carolina. (Weekly)
1861: March 27
1862: Jan. 15; Apr. 23; May 7; July 9; Sept. 10, 17; Oct. 8, 15, 29; Nov. 5,
12, 26; Dec. 3, 8
1863: Jan. 14, 28; Feb. 4, 11, 25; Mar. 25; Apr. 22; May 6, 13, 27; July 1, 8
1864: Jan. 20; Feb. 24; Mar. 2, 15, 22; Apr. 12, 26.

367.

LEXINGTON GAZETTE. Lexington, Virginia. (Weekly)
1863: June 24; July 29
1864: Aug. 19; Sept. 2

368.

MEMPHIS DAILY BULLETIN. Memphis, Tennessee. (Daily)
1862: September 4

369.

MILTON CHRONICLE. Milton, North Carolina. (Weekly)
1861: May 24

370.

MISSISSIPPIAN AND STATE GAZETTE. Jackson, Mississippi. (Weekly)
1862: Jan. 7; Dec. 17

371.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS. Wadesboro, North Carolina. (Weekly)
1861: July 18; August 8
1862: June 5, 26; July 10; October 16
1863: Jan. 22; May 28; Sept. 24; Oct. 8

372.

NORTH CAROLINA TIMES. Newbern, North Carolina (Semi-weekly)
1864: Feb. 14; June 11, 15, 22

373.

THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG. Charlotte, North Carolina. (Weekly)
1861: Jan. 15, 22, 29; Feb.-Apr. (complete); May 7, 21, 28; June-December (complete)
1862: Jan.-Mar. (complete); Apr. 1, 15, 22, 29; May-Aug. (complete); Sept. 2, 9, 16, 30; Oct.-Nov. (complete); Dec. 2, 16, 24.
1863: Jan. 27; Feb. 3, 10, 17; Mar. 3

374.

THE PATRIOT AND MOUNTAINEER. Greenville, South Carolina. (Weekly)
1861: Mar. 21; Aug. 22
1863: Mar. 12

375.

THE PEOPLES PRESS. Winston-Salem, North Carolina (Weekly)
1861: May 24; Nov. 8
1862: June 20; July 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22

376.

PLANTERS' WEEKLY. Greensboro, Georgia. (Weekly)
1861: April 3

377.

THE PORT HUDSON NEWS. Port Hudson, Louisiana. (Weekly)
1863: January 14

378.

THE PORTFOLIO. Columbia, South Carolina.

(Weekly)

1864: Jan. 20, 27; Feb.-Oct. (complete); Nov. 2, 16, 23, 30; December (complete)

379.

THE QUINCY REPUBLIC. Quincy, Florida.

(Weekly)

1861: April 6

380.

THE REGISTER. Winnsboro, South Carolina.

(Tri-weekly)

1861: Apr. 27; May 28; Aug. 17; Oct. 29; Nov. 5.

381.

THE REVIEW. Charlottesville, Virginia.

(Weekly)

1861: May 24; July 12

382.

ROCKINGHAM REGISTER AND ADVERTISER. Harrisonburg, Virginia.

(Weekly)

1861: Apr. 26; May 24; June 14, 21; July 5; Sept. 13, 20, 27; Oct. 18; Dec. 13

1862: Jan. 3, 17; Mar. 7, 28; Aug. 29

(continued as Rockingham Register)

1862: Oct. 20; Nov. 14; Dec. 19.

1863: Mar. 6; May 1, 15; June 5; July 10, 17; Sept. 4; Oct. 16; Nov. 20; Dec. 25.

1864: Feb. 12, 26; Mar. 4; Apr. 1, 8, 15; Aug. 5; Sept. 16, 23; Nov. 18, 25; Dec. 9, 16

1865: Feb. 10

383.

SCOTTSVILLE REGISTER. Scottsville, Virginia.

(Weekly)

1861: April 20

384.

SALISBURY BANNER. Salisbury, North Carolina.

(Semi-weekly)

1861: May 28; Oct. 11

385.

STAUNTON SPECTATOR. Staunton, Virginia.

(Weekly)

1862: Oct. 28

1863: Jan. 27

1864: March 29

386.

SOUTHERN ADVOCATE. Huntsville, Alabama. (Weekly)
1861: January 14 (extra)

387.

THE SOUTHERN BANNER. Athens, Georgia. (Weekly)
1863: December 30

388.

THE SOUTHERN OBSERVER. Selma, Alabama. (Weekly)
1865: March 9

389.

THE SOUTHERN WATCHMAN. Athens, Georgia. (Weekly)
1864: January 5

390.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE. Raleigh, North Carolina. (Weekly)
1861: July 3, 10, 17; Aug. 28; Sept. 4, 11, 25; Oct. 30; Nov. 27
1862: Jan. 8, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 24; Mar. 10, 17, 31; Apr. 14, 21; May 5, 12, 26;
June 9, 14; July 28; Aug. 4, 25; Sept. 15, 22; Oct. 6, 27; Nov. 24; Dec.
1, 8, 15, 22.
1863: Jan. 5, 26; Feb. 2, 9, 16; Mar. 9, 23; Apr. 13, 27; May 4, 18, 25; June
1, 15, 21, 22, 29; July 6, 13; Aug. 17; Sept. 7, 28; Oct. 12, 19, 26.
1864: June 20; Nov. 12.
1865: Jan. 7; Feb. 4

391.

THE SUMTER REPUBLICAN. Americus, Georgia. (Weekly)
1862: Jan. 3, 10, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 28; Mar.-May (complete); June 6, 13, 27; July-
Aug. (complete); Sept. 5, 12, 19; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 31; Nov.-Dec. (com-
plete)
1863: Jan.-May (complete); June 5, 12, 26; July-Dec. (complete)
1864: Jan.-April (complete); May 13, 20, 28; June-July (complete); Sept. 10,
17, 24; Oct.-Dec. (complete)
1865: Jan. (complete); Feb. 4, 11; Mar. 11, 18

392.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN. Sumter, South Carolina. (Weekly)
1864: August 3

393.

THE SUNDAY MISSISSIPPIAN. Jackson, Mississippi (Weekly)
1864: November 20

394.

TAGLICHE DEUTSCHE ZUTUNG. New Orleans. (Daily)
1861: Nov. 24; Dec. 8
1862: Jan. 12, 25, 28; Feb. 22; Mar. 2, 9, 16, 21, 30; Apr. 13, 16, 19, 20, 22, 25,
26, 27

395.

THE TIMES. Greensboro, North Carolina. (Weekly)
1861: May 22-Aug. (complete); Sept. 7, 14, 28; Oct. (complete); Nov. 9, 16,
23, 30.

396.

THE TOBACCO PLANT. Charlottesville, Virginia. (Weekly)
1861: Apr. 19; July 12; Oct. 18

397.

TRI-WEEKLY SOUTH CAROLINIAN. Columbia, South Carolina.
(Tri-weekly)

1861: June 15
1862: Jan. 4, 25, 28
1864: Dec. 31
1865: Jan. 7

398.

TRI-WEEKLY SOUTHERN GUARDIAN. Columbia, South Carolina.
(Tri-weekly)

1861: June 27
1862: Feb. 18
1863: April 24-25
1864: Dec. 5, 6
1865: Jan. 4, 13; Feb. 1, 2

399.

TUSCALOOSA OBSERVER. Tuscaloosa, Alabama. (Weekly)
1861: Feb. 6; Apr. 3; July 3
1862: Oct. 8

(continued as The Observer)

1865: March 8, 15

400.

VIRGINIA ARGUS AND HAMPSHIRE ADVERTISER. Romney,
West Virginia. (Weekly)

1861: June 13, 27; July 11; Aug. 1, 8

401.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS. Charleston, West Virginia. (Weekly)

1861: Apr. 18; May 2, 9, 16

402.

THE WAR BULLETIN. Fayetteville, Arkansas. (Irregular)

1862: Jan. 22; Feb. 15

403.

THE WATERFORD NEWS. Waterford, Virginia. (Weekly)

1864: August 20

404.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD. Concord, North Carolina. (Weekly)

1862: Mar. 15, 29; Apr. 5, 12, 19

1863: June 4, 18, 25; July 2, 9, 16, 23; Aug.-Dec. (complete)

1864: Jan. 7, 14, 28; Feb. 4, 18, 25; Mar. (complete); Apr. 7, 14, 28; May
12, 19, 26; June 2.

405.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER. Fayetteville, North Carolina. (Weekly)

1864: Feb. 10; Mar.-Apr. (complete); May 2, 10, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 28; July
(complete); Aug. 2, 9, 16

406.

WEEKLY MESSENGER. Concord, North Carolina. (Weekly)

1861: August 31

1863: December 15

407.

WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER. Raleigh, North Carolina. (Weekly)

1861: May 22, 29; June (complete); July 17; Aug. 7, 29; Sept. 11, 25; Oct. 16;
Dec. 11

1862: Jan. 22; Feb. 12; Mar. 5

1863: May 13

408.

WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL. Raleigh, North Carolina. (Weekly)

1861: May 22; Sept. 11; Nov. 6

1862: June 25; July 9, 23; Aug. 20

1863: July 22

409.

THE WESTERN REVIEW. Point Pleasant, West Virginia. (Weekly)

1861: May 2, 23

410.

WESTERN SENTINEL. Winston-Salem, North Carolina. (Weekly)

1861: July 12; Aug. 9; Sept. 27; Oct. 4; Nov. 8

1862: Feb. 21

1863: Apr. 3, 17; May 15; Sept. 10, 17; Nov. 5

411.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL. Wilmington, North Carolina. (Weekly)

1862: Jan.-Feb. (complete); Mar. 6, 20, 27; Apr. (complete); May 1, 15, 22, 29; June 12, 19; July 10, 17, 24, 31; Aug. 7, 14, 28; Sept. (complete); Oct. 2, 9; Nov. 20; Dec. (complete)

1863: Jan. 1, 8, 15, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 26; Mar.-July (complete); Aug. 6, 13, 27; Sept.-Nov. (complete); Dec. 3, 10, 17, 31.

1864: Jan. 21; Apr. 28; Sept. 22

412.

WINCHESTER REPUBLICAN. Winchester, Virginia. (Weekly)

1861: September 6

413.

WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN. Woodville, Mississippi. (Weekly)

1864: Feb. 13; Mar. 12

414.

YORKVILLE ENGINEER. York, South Carolina. (Weekly)

1864: March 2

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2997	3082	3145	* 3215
3002	3083	3146	3216
3006	3084	* 3147	* 3217
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3027	3088	* 3157-3	3223
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3029	* 3090	3158	3229
* 3031	3092	3164	3231
3032	3093	3165	3234-I
* 3033	3094	* 3166	3234-3
3036	3095	3168	3235-I
3041	3096	3169	* 3239
* 3042	3097	* 3169-2	3240-I
3044	3098	* 3170-I	* 3243
3044-I	3101	* 3170-2	3251-I
3045-I	* 3103	3171	* 3254
* 3051	3104	* 3171-I	3256
3052-I	3105	3177	* 3258-I
* 3053	3106	* 3181	3259
* 3057	3108	3182	3263
* 3059	3111	3183	3272
* 3060	3112	* 3185	3276-I
* 3060-I	3113	3188	3278-2
* 3063	* 3114	3192	3279
* 3064	3115	3196	3284
* 3066	* 3116	* 3201-I	3291
* 3067	3117	* 3201-2	3292
* 3068	3119	3203	* 3293
3070	3126	3205	3294

3296	3350	3409	* 3468
3297	* 3351	* 3410	* 3469
* 3298	3352	3411	* 3470
3300	3356	3412	3474
3301	3357	3413	* 3475
* 3302	3358	3420	3476
3303	3362	* 3421	3477
* 3304	* 3364	3422	3478
3305	3365	3423	3479
3307	3368	3426	3480
* 3308	3370	* 3427	3481
3310	3371	* 3427-I	3483
3311	3372	* 3428	3484
* 3313	3373	3430	* 3486
3314	3374	3431	3488
3315	3375	3432	3489
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3323	3381	* 3436	3496
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3325	3383	3439	3499
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3328	* 3387	3442	* 3501
3329	3389	* 3445	3502
3331	3390	* 3446	3503
3332	3392	3447	3506
3333	3393	* 3449	* 3508
* 3337	* 3396	3450	3510
* 3340-I	* 3398	3451	3511
* 3341	3400	3452	3514
3342	3401	3453	3515
* 3345	3401-I	3455	3516
3346	* 3402	3457	3517
3347	* 3404	3462	3521
3348	3407	3463	* 3525
* 3349	* 3408	* 3467	3526

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* 3529	3588	* 3659	3712
3530	3589	3660	* 3713
* 3531	* 3590	3662	3714
3532	3591	* 3664	* 3716
3533	3593	3665	3718
3537	3594	* 3666	3720
3538	3599	3668	3721
3539	3600	3669	* 3723
3541	3601	3670	3725
* 3543	3603	3671	* 3731
3544	3605	3673	3732
* 3546	3606	3674	3734
3547	* 3609	3675	3736
* 3548	3612	3676	3737
3550	3614	3679	3738
3551	3621	3680	3739
3552	* 3623	3681	3741
* 3553	3625	3682	3742
* 3556	3627	3685	3744
3557	* 3628	3686	3745
* 3558	3630	3687	3746
3559	3634	3689	3750
3562	* 3637	3690	3751
3567	* 3638	* 3691	3753
3568	* 3639	3692	3754
3570	3641	3693	3756
3571	3642	3694	3757
3572	3644	3695	3758
* 3573	3648	* 3696	3760
3574	3649	* 3697	3761
3575	3650	3698	3762
3576	3652	3702	3763
3577	3653	3703	3767
3579	3654	3704	3770
3582	* 3655	3705	* 3773
3583	* 3657	3707	* 3775

3776	3839	* 3898	3964
3778	3840	3899-R	3967
3779	3842	3901	3968
3780	3844	* 3902	3970
3781	* 3846	* 3905	3972
3782	3847	3906	* 3974
3783	* 3848	3909	3975
3786	3850	3910	3977
3787	3851	3912	* 3978
3788	* 3852	* 3914	* 3979
3793	3853	3917	3980
3794	3855	3919	3983
3797	3856	3920	3984
3798	3860	3922	3985
* 3799	3862	3925	3985-2
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3801	3864	3930	3985-4
3803	* 3865	3933	3989
3804	3867	3934	3990
* 3807	3868	* 3936	3991-I
* 3808	3869	3938	* 3992
3812	3871	3942	3993
3813	3873	3944	3996-I
3814	3874	3945	3998
3816	3875	* 3947	* 4002-I
3818	* 3876	3948	* 4002-2
3819	3877	* 3950	4004
3823	3878	3952	4005
3824	3881	* 3953	4006
3825	3882	3954	* 4007
3828	3884	* 3955	4007-I
3829	3886	3956	4008
3832	3888	3957	* 4008-I
3833	* 3890	* 3958	* 4009
3836	* 3892	3960	* 4013
3837	3893	3961	* 4014
* 3838	3895	3962	* 4016-5

4016-6	4071	4142	4223
4017	4081	4143	4224
4019	4083	* 4145	4227
* 4020	4084	4146	* 4228
* 4026	4086	4149	4231
4027	4087	4150	* 4232
* 4027-I	4088	4151	4233
4027-2	4090	* 4152	4234
4028	4091	* 4153	4235
4029	4094	* 4154-I	4236
4030	4097	4160	4238-I
4032	4101	4161	4239
4033	4102	* 4161-I	4241
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* 4047	4120	4177	4254
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4053	4121	4179	4257-I
* 4054-I	4121-I	4182	* 4258
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* 4060	4125	4197	4267
4061	4127	4201	* 4268
4061-I	* 4132	* 4205	* 4269
4063	* 4133	4207	* 4274
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4065	4136	4216	4276
4066	* 4138	4218	4277
4067	4138-I	4218-I	* 4277-I
4068	4140	* 4221-I	* 4279
4070	4141	4222	4281

4284	4388	4489	* 4555
4286	4389	4490	* 4556
4288	4390	4492	* 4557
4289	4391	4493	4559-I
4309	* 4424	4494	* 4560
4321	4425	4495	* 4562
4322	4433	4496	4562-I
* 4324	4434	4497	* 4563
4325	* 4437	4498	4563-I
4326	4439	4500	* 4564
4333	* 4440	* 4503	* 4565
* 4334	* 4442	* 4510	4566
4335	4446	* 4515-2	* 4567
* 4336	4447	* 4515-4	* 4579
* 4337	4448	* 4517	4580-I
* 4338	4449	4518	* 4586
4338-I	* 4450	4519	4587-I
4342	* 4451	4520	4590
4343	* 4452	* 4521	4592
4344	* 4453	4522	* 4594
4345	4454	4523	* 4596
4353	* 4454-2	4524	* 4597
4355	* 4454-4	4525	4599
4356	4460	4529	4600
4357	4467	4530	4601-I
4358	4468	4531	4603
4359	4469	4532	4609-I
4360	4470	4533	4610
4360-I	4475	4534	* 4612
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4365	4478	4538	4619
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4384	4480	* 4542	4626
4385	4481	4545	* 4627
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4644-2	* 4735	4840	* 4972-I
* 4648	4737	4843	4973
* 4655	* 4739	4845	* 4974
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4663	4748-2	4857	4980
4667	* 4749	4858-2	* 4983
4670	* 4750	4862	* 4986
4672	4751	4864-2	4987
4673	4753	* 4865	4989
4674	4754	* 4870	4990
4679-2	4756	4872	4991
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* 4689	* 4761	4878-I	4995
4689-I	4761-I	4881	4995-I
4690-I	4764	4885	* 5000
* 4691	4765	* 4889	5001
* 4693	* 4768	* 4899	5003
4697	* 4769	4914-I	5005
4698	* 4770	* 4917	5011
* 4701	4770-I	4920	5012
* 4702	* 4776	4921	5016
4704	4782	4925	5017
* 4705	* 4785	* 4930	5021
4706	4794-R	4934	* 5026 (3rd ed.)
* 4710	4795	4942	5027
* 4711	4805	4944	* 5029
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* 4716-I	* 4809	4950	5032
* 4722	4810-I	4951	5033
4723	4813	4954	5034
4728	4818-2	4958	5035
* 4729	4819	4964	5037-R

* 5038	5094-I	5143	5180
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5058	5115-R	5154	5191
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* 5084-7	5134	5171	5208
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* 5091-I	5140	5177	5214
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5231	5253	5275	5296
5232	5254	5276	5297
5233	5255	5277	5298
5234	5256	5278	5299
5235	5257	5279	5300
5236	5258	5280	5301
5237	5259	5281	5302
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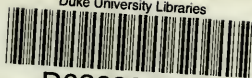
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To strengthen interest in the work of the Library and a realization of the present and future importance of the Library to the University's advancement;

To increase the usefulness of the Library to the University community and to scholars generally.

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